FEB 5 - 1920

Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

Experience costs money, hence benefit by other men's experience. ROYAL WEST END at Rs. 185 is the greatest investment. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO. BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII. NO. 31 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date About		Steamers	Tons.
7th	Feb. ..	Morvada ..	9193
16th	,, ..	Neuralia ..	9082
21st	,, ..	Somali † ..	6712
28th	,, ..	Karmala ..	8933

†The Somali is fully booked with passengers from China, and will have no accommodation for passengers from Bombay.

SAILINGS TO THE STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN VIA COLOMBO.

Date About		Steamers	Tons	
8th	Feb. ..	Khybar ..	3246	To Colombo & Calcutta
8th	,, ..	Nevasa ..	9071	Do
13th	,, ..	Dunera ..	5414	To China

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about		Steamers	
5th	Feb. ..	Lasca ..	Karachi Direct.
6th	,, ..	Baroda ..	Karachi & P. Gulf.
9th	,, ..	Chakla ..	Karachi Via K ports 12 A. M

Terms and Rates of Freights and passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tenshin Maru	C Hideshima	4921	28th Feb.	12th Mar
Saikai Maru	R. Hayashi	3708	27th Jan.	6th Feb
Wakamatsu Maru	H. Mitsuoka	2721	27th Jan.	6th Feb.
Shinyu Maru	S. Mori	3176	1st Feb	13th Feb.
* Yebashi Maru	M. Kiyamura	3959	18th Feb.	15th Feb.
Nagaro Maru	S. Oya	3919	18th Feb	1st Mar.
Kimi Maru	...	3193	7 Feb.	3rd Mar.
*Yetsuzu Maru	Y. Arakida	4141	28th Feb.	3rd Mar.

*Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta.

For Freight apply to:—

E. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Elles Buildings,
Morgby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan),

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 Vessel Gross Tonnage 462,00

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure	Destination
Gesmei Maru	T. Kigso	25th Jan	6th Feb.	Japan
[illegible]kiMaru	T. Mori	1st Feb.	10th Feb.	Japan
Peking Maru	K. Fujita	4th Feb.	4th Feb	Japan
[illegible] Maru	K. Uchi	13th Feb	23rd Feb.	Japan
Yaki Maru ..	...	17th Feb.	25th Feb.	Japan
[illegible]sun Maru ..	D Imai-zumi	27th Feb	10th Mar	Japan
Indo Maru ..	S Arai	2nd Mar	13th Mar.	Japan

For Freight apply to:—

M. ICHIYAMA,
Manager.

Siam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES—Calcutta, Hyderabad (Deccan) Cawnpore and Lucknow.

SUB-BRANCHES.

Bombay—Share Bazaar, Shroff Bazaar
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.

LONDON AGENTS.—LLOYDS BANK, LTD.
NEW YORK AGENTS.—THE GUARANTY TRUST COY., OF NEW YORK.

	Rs.
Authorised Capital	15,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	1,50,99,225
Subscribed Capital	7,55,99,225

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir B. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.,
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.,
Sir Henry Procter, Kt.,
R. D. Tata, Esq.
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Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas C.I.E.
A. J. Billimoria, Esq.
Secretary:—R. H. PARKER.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000 at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	$1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE: 40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	99,00,000
RESERVE FUND	64,00,000

CUARENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—rules on application.

E. P. SPRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the [illegible]

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Hoyrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

	Rs. a. p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,700 0 0
Reserve Funds	13,25,572 8 0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad	Multan City
Calcutta	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundhur	Patiala
Delhi	Jammu	Rawalpindi
D. I Khan	Jhelum City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Karachi	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Kasur	Srinagar
Gujan	Lahore City	Umballa City
Hapur	Lyallpur	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan).
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 61,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 93,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuen, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

U. AIHARA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 507.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

An ideal Laundry established for the careful dressing of Customers' linen.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO.,
Hammum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED

(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 5,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 93,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Dagoemachi	Kuruma	Seattle
Kotonbori	Kyoto	Sumiya
Kobe	London	Shanghai
Nankai	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Tsribaracho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

T. SATO,
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 639.

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THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

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BOMBAY.

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The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Sarcopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Tragjee Boosjee & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).

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Applications for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

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Secretaries and Managers.

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Have you seen the latest Prospectus issued by the H.M.L.A.?

MAXIMUM ASSURANCE AT MINIMUM OF COST

It will repay you to send for a copy.

Funds and assets over Rs. 2,00,000
Claims Paid exceed Rs. 3,00,000

Trustee of the Reserved Fund—Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee)

According to Govt. Blue Book—The Oldest Hindu Life office in India.

HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Estd. 1891.

Head Office:	*Chief Agents:*
309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA	D. SEN & Co. 1, Chowringhee CALCUTTA.

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ESTABLISHED 1878.

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Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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LADIES' HATS

IN THE LATEST SHAPES AND DESIGNS

Jockey Hats, — — at Rs. 15/- each
Georgette Hats, — — at Rs. 15/- ,,
Gold or Silver Embroidery Hats, at Rs. 20/- ,,
Vameshanta Hats, — at Rs. 10 & Rs. 12/8 each

AHMED E ESAALI,

MERCERS, MILLINERS & LADIES' DRESS MAKER.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY

TELEPHONE No. 479.

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MESSRS. ALLEN BROS. & CO. (INDIA) LTD.
CANADA BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

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AT GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS.

Admission Free.

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"INKOTINE" INKS

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they are exclusively used in all the Government offices of the Bombay Presidency.

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GOVERNMENT INK CONTRACTORS
BOMBAY No 4

INCOMETAX AND SUPER TAX.

Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR

Public Accountant,

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

Kalbadevi Road. BOMBAY.

VICTORY

CIGARETTES

of Finest Selected Virginia Leaf.

A distinct Victory over price and quality.

A big smoking value at exceptionally low Cost.

FROM ALL TOBACCONISTS.

Special terms to the Trade, Clubs and Messes.

Caution.—Beware of imitations Cigarettes of Indian manufacture, and sold under similar name.

Sole Proprietors:

Th. Vafiadis & Co.,

78, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

No. 15.

For quality house wiring consult me,

A. Swan—Benfold.

Eastern Electric & Trading Co.,

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Post Box No 459.

Telegrams :—"EASLEKTRIK", Bombay.

Also at

Karachi, Lahore and Amritsar.

Kashmiri Shawl, Malida, Paltoo, Pashmina, Chogha, Comfortors, Blankets &c., &c.

Price List Free.

Amirchand & Son,

General Shawl Merchants,

LAHORE.

FOR THE HAIR

Kaminia Oil

Delicately perfumed dressing for the hair.

OF ALL STOREKEEPERS.

The Latest Boon

IN INDIA!

The manufacture of Sodawater and Lemonade bottles tested to 140lb. pressure and selling like hot cakes by

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Telegrams "GLASSO."

Forbe's Hair Medicated Oil

For Grey or Faded Hair Delicated Perfumed Promotes the Growth of Hair

It is highly recommended by the medical authorities Fac strengthenin , cleansing and nourishing the hair, makes glossy and silky and keeps the head cool and refreshes the skin. It is an ideal Hair Oil for young and adult.

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Requires agents for Upcountry

No. 8, Waterloo Mansions opposite Museum West BOMBAY.

ONLY PLACE

IN INDIA WHERE

HYDROCELE

IS CURED BY QUALIFIED EXPERTS CENT PER CENT.

By painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed. Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment.

Apply:—ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST.

N. B.—If you hesitate in the least degree to secure the benefit of this treatment before undergoing it—why not bring your family Doctor with you to whom convincing proofs will be adduced?

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We have Engines, Boilers, Gas Plants, Lathes, Drills, Pumps, Gins, etc., etc., in our stock for ready disposal.

Send for the complete list NOW

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When your eyes need help you want, above all, practical experience applied to your needs.

This is exactly what Lawrence & Mayo's service gives you. Eyesight is tested by the most scientific methods known, and lenses adapted for the correction of all optical defects of vision.

Lawrence & Mayo

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.

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APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 3/6. MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

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THE GREAT INDIAN FEVER CURE.

Invaluable Medicine for the cure of all forms of fever especially those of Malarial Origin. After most extensive trials, we have no hesitation in recommending it to those suffering from fever, and urge residents in places where Malaria abounds to provide themselves with a supply of this truly excellent remedy.

Dose.—For adults, a ninth part three times a day; for youths between 9 and 14 years, a teaspoonful; for children between 4 and 9 years of age, half a teaspoonful. The dose to be diluted in twice the quantity of water.

Price Re. 1/- 3 oz. bottle

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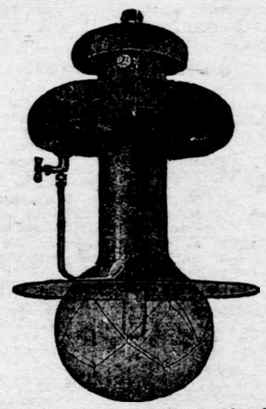
The Wonderful Lamp.

500 C.P. 1000 C.P



Steady Shadowless Light—Simplicity in Construction—small oil Consumption

The Brilliant Kerosine Arc Lamp

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Highly recommended for Theatres and Places of Amusements

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Lavender and Hair Douche—once tried always needed. Tooth Powder kills germs of dental decay in 30 seconds.

TRY ONCE.

THE HERON CHEMICAL WORKS

ESTABLISHED 1908.

Khotachi Wadi, Girgaon, BOMBAY.

Announcement.

BOMBAY SURGICAL COMPANY beg to announce the opening of their UP-TO-DATE

Dispensing Department

Opposite West End Cinema, New Charni Road, from the 15th October, where

ACCURATE DISPENSING AND PUREST DRUGS WILL BE THE SPECIAL FEATURES.

Oxygen Gas can be had Day and Night.

Bombay Surgical Co.,

Dispensing Chemists, New Charni Road

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EXCELSIOR

Under the management of James McGrath

To-day at 6-30 p. m.

Marie Corelli's

MOST POPULAR WORK

"Temporal Power"

The much discussed Novel that brought the celebrated Authoresees to the zenith of her fame.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

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To-day at 5 p. m.

SPECIAL FAREWELL MATINEE

Sir Arthur Pinero's great work

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Matinee Prices: Rs. 3, 2 & 1.

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Picture Programme

To-day, at 10 p.m.

To-morrow Friday at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

"The Sunset Princess"

Adapted from Wallace Coburn's Story

"Yellowstone Pete's Daughter."

A red blooded play of the great West in which a girl named Beauty is pursuaded by a tourist to elope with him. They go to a hotel where he insults Beauty. Buck Dawson a ranchman, who loves Beauty, follows them and fights with the tourist. The tourist dies in the fight and Buck marries Beauty.

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT.

Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4.

(Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2)

(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

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THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

TO-NIGHT

TO-NIGHT

TO-NIGHT

Showing to-night a remarkably fine Pathe Photoplay in which is exposed the methods of the

Yellow Ticket

featuring

Fannie Ward.

The biggest film of the year. The

Yellow Ticket

featuring

Fannie Ward.

Be sure you see it to-night. The

Yellow Ticket

featuring

Fannie Ward.

the idol of England and America, and already famous in Bombay. Be sure and see her in the film adaption of the play which ran more than four hundred nights in New York and three hundred in Chicago

Also showing

Pathe Gazette

REGINALD AND ROSALIND (Comic)

Coloured film: BIRDS IN THE FIELDS

Time: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

Extra shows on Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m

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No more powerful film has ever been shown in Bombay. It is full of thrills and will hold you spellbound all the way through its five reels. It is entitled the

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THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 9-30 p.m.

Under the management of James McGrath

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PRESENTS

The Frawley Company

in a Repertoire of the Latest London and New York Successes

To-Night Thursday 5th.

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A Comedy in Prologue and 3-Acts by Winchell Smith and John L. Hazzard.

Booking at Rose & Co., upto 6 p. m. After 7 p. m. Booking for to-night Attraction at the Theatre. Seats booked by Tel. No. 288 must be taken up before 6-15 p. m.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

Under the management of James McGrath

The Greatest Play ever Shown at London's Home of Comedy

'A LITTLE BIT OF FLUFF"

ROLLICKING LAUGHTER! PURE ENJOYMENT!!

With A Cast Composed of the Original Players and Others: Ernest Thesiger, Kitty Barlow, Alfred Drayton, Bertie Wright, Stanley Lathbury, Esme Hubbard, James Lindsay, and Dorothy Minto.

THE EMPRESS

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

Under the management of James McGrath

THE KING AND QUEEN OF PICTURES

THEIR FIRST PLAY SINCE THEIR MARRIAGE

Francis Bushman & Beverly Bayne

IN

"THE POOR RICH MAN"

The Romantic Story of a Penniless Millionaire

A Brilliant Social METRO Comedy

WHICH is the Most Powerful——MONEY OR LOVE?

HOUDINI! HOUDINI!

The Master Mystery

THRILLING EPISODES

SECOND WEEK

MORE SENSATIONS

THE GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD.

Shows at 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

SHELDON LEWIS

"THE ZENITH VILLAIN OF THE MOVIES"

appears this week with beautiful

LEAH BAIRD and Dare Devil—HUTCHISON

in the Pathe's thundering and Patriotic Serial

WOLVES OF KULTUR

Third Instalment at the Popular Picture Rendezvous

CINEMA MAJESTIC

(Tram Terminus, Girgaum.)

If you are anxious to see some specimen of "KULTUR" you must not miss this Instalment.

Four Shows Daily—5-15, 7-0, 8-45, & 10-30.

EMPIRE THEATRE

Commencing 14th Feb.

Love's Struggle throughout the Ages.

"Intolerance"

"Intolerance"

"Intolerance"

"Intolerance"

"Intolerance"

A Colossal TWO-MILLION Dollar Spectacle

In a prologue and Two Acts

One Theme told in Four Separate Stories paralleling side by side.

A Golden Thread Bind's Four Stories

A Fairy Girl with Sun-Lit Hair

Her Hand on the Cradle of

Humanity Enternally Rocking,

Children's Welfare League.

Give your sympathy and support towards the welfare of the CHILDREN OF INDIA by attending the

Grand Fancy Dress

MASK & DOMINO BALL

to be held at

THE TOWN HALL,

On Thursday, 19th February,

Under the Patronage of Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd who have kindly consented to be present.

Tickets can be had at all Clubs and Gymkhanas, also at Messrs. ROSE & Co. LADY OR GENTLEMAN Rs. 15. each including refreshments.

It is hoped dancers will come in Fancy dress

DANCING 9-30 UNMASK 11 O'CLOCK

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Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BEST BRITISH MAKE CARIBONUM ribbons and Carbon papers, and all TYPEWRITER & DUPLICATOR supplies. Typecopying work done neatly and accurately. Typewriter Repairs a speciality. CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.

DIABETES — ALBUMEN — ANTI-DIABETES, Rs. 16 per box of 100 Pastilles or (Lozenges); NEPHROLINE, Rs. 14 per 8 oz. bottle. Old and heavy cases completely cured by marvellous extracts of plants of Dr. G. Danman. Ask for brochures with numerous testimonials at Kemp and Co., and give a full description of your disease. Agents:—KEMP & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

WASTE—Don't waste your money buy anything at highest prices to-day, for MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting, AUCTION TO-DAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.). Come sharp.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring car, Rs. 2,500; 2 seater Runabout Rs. 2,350. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 707. Telegram "Autoford."

FOR HIRE—Up-to-date MOTOR CARS Rs. 200 per month, Averd Motor Car accidents by learning graceful and scientific driving THE SUPPAT MOTOR CO. Girgaum, Tram Terminus.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—COURT CLERK, DESPATCHING CLERK and TYPIST for a Solicitor's Office. Apply Box No. 997 The "Bombay Chronicle." 8351

WANTED—Expert SHORTHAND TYPISTS having good knowledge of English and Correspondence. Apply stating terms and previous Experience to Advertisement Box No. 998, "Bombay Chronicle." 8350

WANTED—Experienced TRANSFER CLERKS for a Limited Mill concern. Good salary to a competent man with future prospects. Apply to Box No. 5, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8373

WANTED—An experienced SHORT-HAND TYPIST and an ORDINARY TYPIST for a Solicitor's Office. Apply Box No. 7, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8372

WANTED—A READER for one or two morning hours. Apply stating favourite subjects, expected salary, &c., to Box No. 9, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8374

WANTED.—GRADUATES with practical experience of Joint Stock Company matters. Good Prospects. Apply personally with testimonials and references to Messrs. SABNIS & CO., 16, Oak Lane, Fort. 8390

WANTED—An experienced SALESMAN in Piece Goods and Yarn. Salary according to qualification. Only experience may apply stating age, qualifications and expected salary in his own handwriting to Box No. 971, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 819

WANTED—Experienced Parbhu or Deccany Bai or NURSE, who can live in a respectable Hindu Family and take care of chidren. Apply Box No. 990, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8294

WANTED—JUNIOR CLERK. Pay Rs. 30 one year's contract, under cash deposit of Rs. 50. Call to BUSINESS SUPPLY AGENCY, 11, Elphinstone Circle, above Empire Assurance Co., Bombay. 8370

WANTED.—General Assistant, knowledge of Correspondence, Typing, Filing and previous office experience essential. Good prospects for an all round useful hand. Apply Box No. 5, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8369

WANTED—Smart young man for office of Mill Agents. One with some knowledge of Mill working preferred. Apply stating experience and salary required to Box No. 1000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8341

WANTED.—An ENGLISH LADY to teach English, French and Music for a high class Indian girl attending school at her residence on Malabar Hill. Apply with testimonials, if any, stating salary expected to Box No. 10, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8379

WANTED for a small Mahomedan State in Kathiawar, a thoroughly experienced SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON on 50—5—75 per month increment on approved service, free unfurnished quarters. Apply to Box No. 11, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8386

WANTED by a large AUTOMOBILE firm in Bombay, CLERKS experience of Costing Accounts absolutely essential. Also a competant SHORTHAND TYPIST and a CLERK with good knowledge of Workshop Accounts. Apply in each case stating age, experience, pay required and when at liberty, to Box No. 13, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8392

WANTED from 1-3-1920, PARSI GRADUATES as ASSISTANT MASTERS for the Parsi Virbaiji Boys' High School, Karachi. Salary Rs 120—10—200, increments granted after passing the S. T. C. Examination. Science men preferred. Also Provident Fund. Apply stating qualifications, optional subject, age, experience, etc. with copies of testimonials to HON. SECRETARIES. 8382

WANTED.

WANTED the GROUND or FIRST FLOOR of a building in Fort for our immediate occupation, suitable rent allowed. Apply to the MANAGER Punjab National Bank, Limited, Bombay. 8258

GENTLEMEN in Electrical and Cinema business proceeding Europe by Loyalty will undertake private business on moderate terms. Apply Box No. 996, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8320

WANTED—A SEPARATE ROOM for a Parsee Gentleman in a respectable Parsi family, with board, on Nepean Sea Road, Warden Road or Colaba Reclamation. Apply with terms to Box No. 14, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8401

WANTED.—AGENTS on Rs. 60—100 per month or on commission upto 10 per cent. on the face value for selling shares of the Gopalnagar Tea Company, Limited. Apply sharp to Messrs. BENGAL PLANTERS SYNDICATE, Managing Agents, 3, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta. 8383

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION by a long experienced, first class Mech. Engineer, in Bombay, is serving in one of the largest Mills in Mofussil. Excellent references. Please write to Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

AN LL.B., of considerable calibre WANTS WORK as an assistant to some practitioner in Bombay or elsewhere. Apply Box No. 6, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8371

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—MOTOR of 12 H.P. Direct Current 460 Volts. Apply FORT FLOUR MILL, Mint Road, Fort. 8298

FOR SALE—A Brand New five-seater FORD CAR FOR SALE. Just arrived from America. Never used. Immediate delivery. Apply personally to PADAM GODREZ opposite Charni Road Station. 8318

FOR SALE—Ford New TOURING CARS and one ton CHASSIS for immediate delivery. Apply Box No. 985, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8266

FOR IMMEDIATE DISPOSAL.—Cotton Spinning Mills Spare parts value about Rs. 20,000. Those interested should apply to Box No. 12, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8394

THREE REQUISITES for success in Art are:—Good ideas good workmanship and good materials. The first two you possess the third WE supply. See our catalogue. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. TH

IN 1920 see that only the BEST STATIONERY, real worth for the money spent is used in your office. Just a trial order placed with us will show you the kind of stationery we stock. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Bldgs., Fort, Bombay. TH

FOR SALE:—12/14 H. P. Newton Bennet. A first class ITALIAN CAR 1915 Model complete with Mechanical Self-starter, Electric Lights, and in excellent order. Being sold as owner is going in for a larger Car. Price Rs. 10,500. May be seen and tried at The BOMBAY MOTOR CAR, Co., Ltd., Apollo Bunder. 8330

TO BE LET.

TO LET—GARRAGES for Motors at 35 Tullough Road, behind Thoburn House. Apply to M. B. CASSINATH, 13/15. Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay. 8400

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

FOUR UPPER SUBORDINATES on the Temporary Establishment on salary of Rs. 100 to 150 per mensem, according to qualifications, plus the usual Travelling allowance. Qualified men and men having good experience of Roads and Buildings work need only apply to the undersigned at Belgaum with testimonials before 15th Febrrary, 1920.

B. E. VACHHA,
Superintending Engineer, S. D.
8302

NOTICE.

THE MAHARANI WOOLLEN MILLS, LIMITED, BARODA.

ALLOTMENT LETTERS of the above Company are posted to all the shareholders and those who have not received them should write to the Registered office immediately.

Shareholders are hereby requested to pay the allotment amount of Rs. 10 ten per share on or before the 15th February, 1920.

MATUBHAI KANTAWALA & CO.,
Agents.
8303

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received by the undersigned up to the 20th February, 1920, for the purchase of quantities of hardware, tools, miscellaneous stores and scrap iron available at the Depot of the Indian Munitions Board, Karachi.

Forms of tender together with a printed list of the material for sale will be furnished by the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2 each.

Inspection may be had on application on any working day between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

All tenders must be sent in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for Stores."

C. A. PERCY,
Captain.
Controller of Munitions.
Karachi, 20th Jan. 1920. 8079

NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR 75 TONS BURMA TEAK MACHINE-CUT LINING BOARDS.

THE AGENT invites tenders for the supply of 75 tons Burma Teakwood lining boards 5in. by 5/8in. by 12ft. 0in. and up, delivered free at the Carriage and Wagon Shops, G. I. P. Railway, Matunga.

The lining boards must be machine-cut, straight, with square edges, from well-seasoned selected Burma Teak, free from knots, sapwood, shakes, warping, worm holes and other defects.

Quotations must be made at the standard rate of 50 cubic feet per ton, and the Contractor must clearly state where the lining boards may be inspected and give the time required for delivery from receipt of the order.

All consignments will be inspected by the undersigned or his representative before acceptance and bills will be passed only upon the method adopted by the Chief Stores Superintendent for the checking of measurements.

The tender *must be sealed* and forwarded to reach the undersigned not lateh than 12 noon on the 9th proximo.

The Contractor to whom the order is given must deposit Rs. 2,000 with the Assistant Auditor and Accountant-in-Charge, Cash Office, Victoria Terminus, which will be returned at the completion of the contract unless the terms of the contract have not been complied with.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Ag. CARRIAGE & WAGON SUPDT.,
G. I. P. Railway, Matunga.
Matunga,
31st January, 1920. 8282

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO MEDICAL PROFESSION.

NOVOCAIN

NOW AVAILABLE.

THE ORIGINAL NON-IRRITANT LOCAL ANAESTHETIC. Does not contain Cocaine. Six to seven times less Toxic. Safest and most reliable Local Anaesthetic.

Gold Medal International Congress of Medicine, 1913.

Prices and literature on application.

Manufactured by:

Messrs SACCHARIN CORPORATION, Ltd., (London).

Sole Agents India, Burma and Ceylon:—
Messrs. F. RUTTONSHAW & CO.,
Oak Lane, Bombay.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ENHANCEMENT OF COAL RATES.

1. With effect from 1st April 1920, Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel in full wagon loads at owner's risk booked on public account from Collieries in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa will be charged at the following scale over the East Indian Railway in local and through booking—

CONSIGNMENTS IN FULL WAGON LOADS.

	Pies per maund per mile.
For all distances up to 100 miles inclusive	0.15
Plus from 101 to 200 miles inclusive	0.125
Plus from 201 to 700 miles inclusive	0.06
Plus for any distance in excess of 700 miles	0.05

2. Public Coal booked to stations on Foreign Railways which do not adopt the above scale will be charged at the above scale over the East Indian Railway up to the junction and for the remaining distance charges will be levied per the Tariffs of the Foreign Railways in force from time to time. A list of Railways over which the revised scale will operate will be intimated later.

3. Terminals.—The above scale is exclusive of the terminal charge of Re. 0-2-0 per ton on Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel which will be levied in addition.

4. Enhancement of Coal Rates to Bombay, etc.—With effect from 1st April 1920 the through rates for Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel from Collieries in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa to Bombay stations and stations in the vicinity of Bombay will be enhanced as follows:—

	Per ton. Rs. as. p.
To Bombay, Dadar, Kurla and Sion	12 12 0
To Bhandup	12 9
To Thana	12 7
To Kalyan	12 3

No lower rates will apply.

These rates are inclusive of terminal charge of Re. 0-2-0 per ton referred to in para. 3 above.

5. Cancellation of rebate on export Coal and Coke.—With effect from 1st July 1920, the rebate at present allowed by the East Indian Railway on Coal and Coke exported to Burma and Ports outside India will be cancelled and withdrawn.

C. D. M. HINDLEY,
Agent,
E. I. Ry.
Calcutta, 29th January, 1920. 8304

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS will be received up 2 p.m., on FRIDAY the 27th February, 1920, in the Office of the District Board, South Kanara Mangalore for the work of constructing a bridge over the Gurpur river.

Amount of estimate Rs. 3,97,000.

1. The tenders will be opened by the President, District Board in his office at Mangalore, or in case of his absence, they will be opened for him by the Vice-President at p.m., on the same day.

2. The tenders should be in the proper form which will be supplied together with the copies of the abstract of the estimate and specifications on application to the Manager District Board Engineer's Office, South Kanara, Mangalore, on payment of Rs. 10.

3. The tenders should be sealed and addressed to the President District Board, South Kanara; the name of the work should be superscribed on the cover containing the tender. The percentage to be shown in the tender form shall be for the whole work to be done by the contractor, and not for each item. Any additional work found necessary during the execution of work, but not included in the estimate, will be valued according to the schedule of current rates, and such rates will be subject to the per centage tendered.

4. Each tender should be accompanied by treasury receipt for Rs. 200 or currency notes of that value as earnest money. In the case of earnest money sent in cash, the amount will be deposited in the local branch of the Madras Bank; and unsuccessful tenderers will have to make their own arrangements to cash the refund vouchers. The successful tenderer will be called upon to increase the security deposit to any amount not exceeding 10 per cent. of the estimate amount and will be required to execute a contract bond within 15 days of the acceptance of the tender in the form, which can be seen in the District Board Engineer's Office failing which, the amount of deposit will be forfeited, and it will be open to the President to reject or to enforce the performance of the tender and also to sue for all expenses, loss or damage that may be incurred through his default.

5. The President, District Board, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

6. The deposits of unsuccessful tenders will be returned as soon after disposal of tenders as practicable.

7. The work is to be commenced not lat than the 1st April, 1920. The contract documents and plans can be seen during office-hour in the District Board Engineer's Office, Sout Kanara.

8. Steel-work and paint will be supplied by the Department to the contractor.

9. The quantity of each description of masonry work that can be turned out every mont after notice to start work should be specified Al other items of work not dependent on th completion of the well-foundations should completed within 2 years from the date contract.

U. SANJIVA RAN AVERGAL,
District Board Engineer,
South Kanara
Margalore.
28th January, 1920. 8334

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDIAN LION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
13, TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE COMPANY has commenced to write FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS from the 22nd January, 1920, and is prepared to accept risks at current rates of Premium.

Applications for Agencies from Influential Parties are invited.

MANILAL MAGGANLAL & BROTHERS,
Managing Agents.
8332

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 20,00,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 11,86,34,250
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 1,18,63,425

DIRECTORS.

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., (Chairman).
Sir Sassoon David, Bart., (Vice-Chairman).
The Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., C.B.E.
Sir Henry Procter, Kt., C.B.E.
Sir S. B. Bharucha, Kt.
The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Rai Bahadur Jamnalal Bachhraj.
Ramnarain Hurnandrai, Esq.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
B. J. Padshah, Esq.
The Hon Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna.
The Hon. Mr. Purshottamdas Thakurdas, C.I.E.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.

ON AND AFTER 2nd February, the Company will be prepared to accept Fire and Marine risks at current rates of premium.

TEMPORARY OFFICE.
Waterloo Mansions, Mayo Road, Bombay.

CHIEF AGENTS.
Tata Sons, Ltd., Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road.

LONDON AGENTS.
Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Limited 4, Moorgate Street, E. C. 3.

R. P. GANDHI,
Secretary.
8146

NOTICE.

TENDERS in accordance with the Specification which can be had from the STOREKEEPER will be received by the Undersigned up to 4 p.m. on 16th February, 1920, for the supply of 10,000 Tins Kerosine Oil 150deg. more or less according to requirements from 1st April, 1920, to 31st March, 1921.

(Sd.) N. D. MEHTA,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, 30th January, 1920. 8380

FUNERAL LODGE SERVICE.

LODGE "HAMILTON", Scottish Constitution, will hold the above Service at the Freemasons' Hall, Katargam Gate, SURAT, on THURSDAY the 12th February, 1920, at p.m. (S. T.), in memory of the late lamented KUMAR SHRI NARSINHDEVJI MOHUNDEVJI, of DHARAMPUR. The function will be open to Master Masons of recognised Constitutions. 8384

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "PEKING MARU" having arrived from Singapore via Penang and Colombo the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson & Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

Osaka Shosen Kaisha,
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay for supplies of materials noted below for the period shown against each material up to 1 p.m. (B. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of February, 1920:—

(a) Supply of Road Metal for A, B, C and D Wards. Period one year from 1st March, 1920, to 28th February, 1921.
(b) Supply of Road Metal for E, F and G Wards. Period one year from 1st March, 1920, to 28th February, 1921.
(c) Supply of Sand. Period one year from 1st March, 1920, to 28th February, 1921.
(d) Supply of carts and bullock pairs for A, B, C and D Wards. Period one year from 1st March, 1920, to 28th February, 1921, or alternatively for 3 years from 1st March, 1920, to 28th February, 1923.
(e) Supply of carts and bullock pairs for E, F and G Wards. Period one year from 1st March, 1920, to 28th February, 1921, or alternatively for 3 years from 1st March, 1920, to 28th February, 1923.
(f) Supply of Sandstone. Period one year from 1st March, 1920, to 28th February, 1921.

2. Forms of application and all other particulars can be obtained free of charge on application to the Undersigned.

3. The Tenderers shall be deemed to have carefully read and fully considered all the various conditions embodied in the form of Contract which will be shown to them by the Undersigned.

4. It is particularly requested that any firm tendering for contracts should intimate while submitting the tender the names of the partners constituting the firm.

5. Tenders delivered to officers other than the Municipal Commissioner or the Chief Accountant of this Municipality will not be considered.

6. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. MACKISON,
B.Sc., M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
Bombay Municipality.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 2nd February, 1920. 8381

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE INDIA INFORMATION BUREAU, 1,400 Broadway, New York City, U.S.A., will be glad to furnish any commercial, educational and other information it can about the United States of America.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A large variety of HEAVI DUTI ENGINES workable on kerosine and gasoline, just unpacked. White, telegraph or call at our temporary premises for particulars —THE SUPPAT MOTOR COMPANY, near Girgaum, Tram Terminus, Bombay. 8368

NOTICE.

JUST UNPACKED—A large stock of MADSTRONG electric lighting apparatuses complete with self-starters switch boards water and oil tanks, mufflers etc. A really good proposition to handle and boon to outstation residents to acquire modern electric comforts at a nominal cost and unkeep. Prices and particulars on applicaton to—THE SUPPAT MOTOR COMPANY, near Girgaum, Tram Terminus, Bombay. 8367

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE undersigned has this day taken over charge of the office of Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway.

(Sd.) H. F. E. FREELAND,
Major-General,
Agent,
B. B. & C. I. Railway.
Bombay, 4-2-1920. 8388

NOTICE.

VALUABLE OPPORTUNITY TO TENANTS INTENDING TO RENT PREMISES (SUITABLE FOR OFFICES OR BUSINESS PURPOSES) AT FORT STREET OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE NEAR VICTORIA TERMINUS.

PRIVATE OFFERS are invited from intending for renting the above premises. Offers to be delivered not later than the 15th February 1920 at the office of the undersigned.

(1) Four upper storeys of a spacious building connected with an adjoining rear house having two storeys—fitted with electric lights—to be let together and not in separate floors.
(2) Power of subletting allowed.
(3) Term not exceeding two years.
(4) Possession from 20th February, 1920.
(5) Rent Rs. 3,000 (three thousand) per month—open to reasonable offer.

TRIBHOVANDAS VURJIVANDAS,
5/7, Hummum Street,
Fort, Bombay.
4th February, 1920 8399

P. & O. MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per s. s. "SANTA CRUZ Voy. 8 from San Francisco are informed that their cargo has been forwarded from Colombo per s. s. "PEKING MARU" due 5th February.

2. Consignees are requested to present their through Bills of Lading for Delivery Orders and to take delivery of their cargo immediately on discharge.

3. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson & Richards has been appointed Surveyor.

4. No Survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days of the landing of the last package, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed. Applications for survey must reach the Undersigned in time so that the survey can take place at the latest on the morning of the seventh day. No claims will be entertained if not submitted within one month of the steamer's arrival..

SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th February, 1920. 8393

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai COOVERBAI, wife of Hormasji Pestonji Bhatporia, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant has contracted to sell absolutely to our client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim thereto or any part thereof by way of mortgage, charge, gift, inheritance, maintenance, survivorship, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Cook's Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

FIRSTLY.—All that parcel or piece of Pension and Tax land or ground, containing by admeasurement 54 8/9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax Old No. 683, New No. 3122, Old Survey No. 17 and New Survey No. 8376 together with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at the Western Side of the Trinity Street and on the Southern side of 4th Marine Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 2403 and Street No. 56 of Trinity Street and No. 2 of 4th Marine Street, on the East by the Trinity Street, on the West by the house hereinafter secondly described on the North by the 4th Marine Street and on the South by the sweeper's passage.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Land or ground containing by admeasurement 50 2/9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax Old Nos. 683 and 3119, Old Survey No. 17 and New Survey No. 8375 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at the Southern side of the Marine Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 2692 and Street No. 4 and bounded as follows, on the East by the house hereinbefore firstly described on the West by house of Cowasji Katella on the North by the 4th Marine Street and on the South by the Sweeper's passage.

PATELL & EZEKIEL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
Dated this 3rd day of February, 1920. 8349

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HIRALAL KURSONDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, having contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from Messrs. FRAMJI DINSHA TARAPOREWALLA, VICAJI DINSHA TARAPOREWALA and HIRJI DINSHA TARAPOREWALA, has contracted to sell the same to our client.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand in, to, upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay and the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes and to the undersigned at their Office No. 15, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard or reference to such claim or claims, if any, and the same will be considered to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Shaik Memon Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 868 square yards by actual measurement and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 542 and 572 (part of), New Nos. 2645 and 2715, Old Survey No. 1086 and New Survey Nos. 1851 and 1852, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 113, 114 and 115 and Street Nos. 47, 49, 1 and 51, Ward No. 116 (1) and Street No. (1) and Ward No. 115 and Street No. 2, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East partly by sweeper's passage and partly by Ramgun Moholla Musjid or Memon Moholla Musjid on or towards the West by the Shaik Memon Street, on or towards the North partly by the property of Sowchand Damji and partly by the property of Narotamdas Vurjiwandas and on or towards the South by the property of Jairam Damaji.

Dated this 4th day of February, 1920.

PURNANAND & CLUBWALA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
8397

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client, Mr. HARILAL VIJBHUKHANDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to purchase from Mr. MANMOHANDAS KISOORDAS, also of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, the property particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be deemed to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:

All that piece or parcel of land of the Pension and Tax Tenure admeasuring about 1,811 square yards, out of the whole piece of land admeasuring about 3,249 square yards or thereabouts, belonging to the Vendor, together with the sheds and other structures standing thereon, together also with the cocoanut plantation thereon, situate at Mahim and fronting on the East side of the public road called Cadell Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bearing with other land, Collector's Old No. 244, New No. 3919, Old Survey No. 2/218 and New Survey No. 2/1508 and Municipal Ward G Nos. 4833 (2) and 4834, Street Nos. 162-A and 162 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the West by a footpath and beyond that by Cadell Road, on or towards the North by a public passage, on or towards the East by the remaining land of the Vendor and on or towards the South by the property of Messrs. Hargowandas Jamnadas Ramji and Purshottamdas Jamnadas Ramji.

Bombay, dated this 4th day of February, 1920.

JEHANGIR, GULABBHAI & BILIMORIA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
8395

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai MANECKBAI, widow of Dhunjibhai Kikabhai Gandevia alias Hotelwalla, has contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to our client.

Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said properties by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 29, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

1STLY:—All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the East side of Gola Lane also called Cadell Street, within the Fort, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 42 6/9 square yards, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 493, New No. 5589, Old Survey No. 8845 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under A Ward No. 2561 and Street No. 20, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Maharaj, West by the Gola Lane aforesaid, on the other side of which is the godown of Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, North by the house of the said Dhunjibhai Kikabhai Gandevia, South by the house of Edalji Rustomji Sodawalla.

2NDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Gola Lane, in Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2560 and Street No. 18, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 493, New No. 5590, Old Survey No. 1159 and New Survey No. 8844, and containing by admeasurement 44 3/9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the house of Nathu Shamji, on the West by the said Gola Lane, on the North by the house belonging to the estate of Pestonji Pestonji Mistri and on the South by the house belonging to Fardunji Bhikha Mulla.

Bombay, dated this 3rd day of February, 1920.

KHUNDERAO LAUD & MEHTA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
8361

NOTICE.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PITAMBER BHAGWANJI and BHARAMSY BHAGWANJI have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, gift, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien, trust, maintenance, possession, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the perpetual Fazendari tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Malharrao Wadi, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (375) three hundred and seventy five square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by a gully and beyond that by the property of Vithaldas Ramdas and Tricumdas Ramdas as Trustees of the Fund for the benefit of the Maharajahs of the Goswami sect on or towards the South by the vacant land belonging to the property under description and separating the same from the property belonging to the Goculdas Teipal Charities, on or towards the East by a portion of vacant land belonging to the premises under description and separating the same from the property of Raghunath Jarsing and on or towards the West by a gully and beyond that by the properties of Manecklal Motilal and Manecklal Goculdas which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 4408, A4410 and Street Nos. 9—1—10 and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 1497.

Dated this 4th day of February, 1920.

MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJEE.
Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MANEKLAL KISHORE PATEL and DIWALIBAI, wife of Manecklal Kishore Patel have contracted to sell to my client RAHIMTULLA MAHOMED the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to me at my office at Picket Road, Kalbarevi, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land, containing by admeasurement three hundred and seventy-one square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C. Ward No. 3565, Street No. 5, all which premises are situate at and on the Eastern side of Sonapur Lane called Charniwadi at Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are bounded, on or towards the East partly by the property of Pandurang Cashinathji and partly by the part of Nana Moroba, on or towards the West partly by the said Sonapur Lane and partly by the property of Khodadad Irani, on or towards the North by the property of Bai Savitribai, widow and on or towards the South by the property of Cashinath Govindji.

Dated this 5th day of February, 1920.

GULAMALLI G. MERCHANT,
Vakil for the Purchaser.

8377

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MULLA MAHOMEDALI SHAIKH SHARAFALI, of Bombay, Bora Mahomedan Inhabitant, has agreed to sell to our client the property hereafter mentioned.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate, lying and being at Sopari Baug Road, Parel, being Plot No. 43 of the Sopari Baug Estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust, containing by admeasurement 768 (seven hundred and sixty-eight) square yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 2518 and Municipal Ward F No. 572 and Street No. 1 and bounded by as follows that is on or towards the North public Road and beyond that by Plot No. 32, on or towards the South by Plot No. 66, on or towards the West by Sopari Baug Road and on or towards the East by Plot No. 44.

WADIA, GHANDY & CO.,
Attorneys' for the Purchaser.

123, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 3rd February, 1920. 8375

NOTICE.

OFFERS are invited by the undersigned for on behalf of the Trustees of the Indenture of Settlement dated the 5th day of October, 1867 and made between Bai Jerbai widow of Mr. Nanabhoy Framji Daver of the first part Bai Merbai, wife of Mr. Nowroji Sheshir Davar of the second part and Messrs. Framji Nanabhoy Davar and Nawroji Dhunjibhoy Wadia, of the 3rd part for purchase of the undermentioned property.

Offers will be received by the undersigned up to 4 p.m. (S.T.) on TUESDAY, the 10th day of February, 1920.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned at 123 Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay.

All those five pieces or parcels of land or ground formerly of Pension and Tax tenure but the cess whereof is now redeemed, situate at the junction of the Warden Road Gowalia Tank Road, Nepean Sea Road and Bomanji Petit Road in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, together with the three bungalows standing thereon and known as "Dewar Hall" "St. Leonard" and "Villa Rosa" containing by admeasurement 27000 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Nos. 204-16401 and 17201 and New Survey Nos. 7138, 2/7138 A B C/7138 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under D Ward Nos. 3500-1 and 3502 Street Nos. 1-3 5-7 and 9 Warden Road and bounded as follows on the North by the property of Abdoolabhoy Lalji, on the West by the Gowalia Tank Road on the West by Warden Road and on the East by the Bomanji Petit Road.

Dated this 20th day of January, 1920.

WADIA GHANDHY & Co.
Attorneys for the Trustees

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JIJIBHAI JEHANGIR KHAMBATTA has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land at Dahanu, Taluka Dahanu, in the Thana District, in the Registration Sub-District of Dahanu, containing by admeasurement 5 acres and 21 gunthas or thereabouts and bearing Survey No. 161, Pot Nos. 1 and 2, Survey No. 11, Pot No. 1 and Survey No. 168, Pot No. 1, together with the bungalow, outhouses, and other buildings, structures and huts standing thereon, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by land bearing Survey No. 168 and others, on or towards the West by land bearing Survey No. 136 and beyond that by the public road, on or towards the South by Survey No. 168 and others and on or towards the East by land bearing Survey No. 140 and others.

Dated this 4th day of February, 1920.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

8387

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that VARJIVANDAS HURKISSONDAS and NAROTUMDAS HURKISSONDAS have contracted to sell to my client, GULAMHOOSEIN DAWOODBHOY, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to me at my office at Picket Road, Kalbadevi, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at 2nd Pathan Street, formerly known as Kumbharwada or Trimback Parashram Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 78 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2199, New No. 9279, Old Survey No. 399, New Survey No. 5110 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7871 and Street Nos. 51 and 53, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Janabai and Vijlibai, on or towards the South by the property of Laxmibai, widow of Ramji Raghoji, on or towards the East by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by 2nd Pathan Street, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenant of the Vendor.

Dated this 5th day of February, 1920.

GULAMALLI G. MERCHANT,
Purchaser's Vakil.

8378

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of LAKHMIDAS JAMNADAS, late of Bombay, Lad Visha Vania Hindu Inhabitant, a freight broker, a widower, ... Deceased.

GANGADAS JAMNADAS, of Bombay, Lad Visha Vania Hindu inhabitant, residing at 2nd Fanaswadi Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, the only brother and only next-of-kin of the said deceased. .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-fourth day of January in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the tenth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 26th day of January, 1920.

GANGADAS JAMNADAS,
Petitioner-in-Person.

8363

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Cause No. 2 of 1914.

In Prize.

The German Steam Ship WARTURM AND CARGO.

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Marten on the 22nd day of January, 1920, in the above Cause, Notice under Order XV, Rule 5, of the Prize Court Rules, 1914, is hereby given that the above Cause will on the 26th day of February, 1920, be set down on the daily Board for further hearing, when all parties concerned in the above Cause are hereby required to appear in this Court at 11-30 a.m. on that day in person or by Advocate or by Attorney of this Honourable Court when an application will be made on behalf of the Crown for the condemnation of the ship freight, stores and proceeds of cargo as good and lawful prize.

Dated this third day of February, 1920.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

Sd.) P. B. MALABARI
Admiralty Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 3rd day of February, 1920.

Mr. J. C. G. BOWEN,
Solicitor to Government.

8389

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MUSABHOY JAFFERBHOY has contracted to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having any interest or claim of whatsoever kind or nature in or to the said property or any part thereof are therefore hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned attorneys for the purchaser, at their office in the Mercantile Bank Building, 52, Esplanade Road, Bombay, within 14 days of the date hereof. In default the sale will be completed on the expiration of the said period and all interests and claims, if any, in or to the said property or any part thereof, of which no Notice shall have been so received will be considered as relinquished or waived.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE RROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of the redeemed pension and tax tenure situate at Pedder Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, to contain by admeasurement not less than 7,200 and not more than 7,400 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other land under Old No. New Nos. 88, 2094, 2316, 2559 and 2861, Old Survey No. and New Survey Nos. 7116, 7117, 2/7118, 3/7118, 7109 and 7119 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East partly by a Road and partly by a strip of land belonging to Sir Dorabjee J. Tata, on or towards the West by the remaining portion of land belonging to the Vendor on or towards the North by a Road and on or towards the South partly by the property of Meherbai A. Vakil and partly by the property of Rahimbhoy Valibhoy and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes along with other land under Ward D Nos. 3454, 3451, 3456 (1), and 3466 (1) and Street Nos. 9, 6 and 11 Altamount Road and 53 and 55 Pedder Road and were formerly and are now vacant.

Dated this 3rd day of February, 1920.

PAYNE & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

8365

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RAJARAM TUKARAM, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Hill Road Saza Bandra, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Non-agricultural Survery No. 341 of Bandra, Old Survey No. 822 and 323 being lots No. 10 and 11 and New Survey No. 241 and containing by admeasurement 3927 square yards according to Collector's plans and about 31 gunthas i.e. 3729 square yards according to title deed or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the public road known as the Hill Road, on or towards the West by a public passage and beyond it by the property of Dadabhoy Davar, on or towards the North by the property of Bhikaji M. Patel (known as Old Boarding School) and on or towards the South by the Public Road known as the Hill Road and which and all the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the

Dated this 4th day of February, 1920.

UNWALLA PEEROZSHAW & PAPA.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

8364

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of TYEB HAMID, late of Bombay Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, a hosiery Merchant, doing business at Shaik Memon Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, ... Deceased.

HAJI JOOSAB HAMID, of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant until lately a hosiery Merchant, residing at Abdul Rehman Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-ninth day of January in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 29th day of January, 1920.

Messrs. MIRZA MIRZA & MANGALDAS,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

8398

We secure the acme or comfort and appearance
Diomand Jubilee Washing COMPANY
Hamam Street, Fort
BOMBAY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHAMSUDDIN MAHOMEDALLY and ESUFALLY TYEBALLY have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 29, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land situate on the North side of the Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, within the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,935 square yards or thereabouts, less the set back taken by the Bombay Municipality leaving about 3,811 square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North and East by property in the occupation of Kuverji Rustomji Sethna, bearing New Survey No. 3692, on or towards the South by Nesbit Lane and on or towards the West by property in the occupation of Dhunjibhai and Peerozsha Merwanji Jijeebhoy, bearing New Survey No. 3689, and which said premises were lately in the occupation of the said Byramji Nusserwanji Seervai and are now in the occupation of the said Dosibai, daughter of Aderji Kisaji Kotwal, and are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 48, New No. 16283, Old Survey No. 650, New Survey No. 3690, and are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under E Ward No. 6159, Street No. 44, Nesbit Road, and are more particularly delineated on the plan and are surrounded by a red colour boundary line.

Dated this 3rd day of February, 1920.

KHUNDERAO LAUD & MEHTA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

8362

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ARDESHIR DADABHOY MIRZA has contracted to sell to our client FRAMROZE MANEKJI BHARUCHA, the undermentioned property which the said Ardeshir Dadabhoy Mirza has agreed to purchase from Nusserwanji Manekji Dalal. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the leasehold tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Mody Bay Port Trust Estate at Frere Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 293 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8480 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1869 and Street Nos. 27-29 and which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Municipal Stables, on or towards the West by Frere Road on or towards the North by the property lately of Bohra Tyebali Ibrahimji and on or towards the South by the property lately of Shapurji Hormusji Todiwalla.

Dated this 4th day of February, 1920.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADON,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

8376

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.
Auctioneers and Share Brokers.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 CASES BISCUITS MADE BY THE DELHI BISCUIT CO. OF DELHI.

On FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms

50 cases cream, gem, imperial, sample, coffee, family, milk, Petit bureu, nice, butter finger, Marie, Raja, Zoslogical, cabin, gala, lunch, mix-all-iced, water, wheat meal biscuits made by the Delhi Biscuit Co.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 BALES GIN OF THE BOMBAY COTTON MILLS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 5th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the open ground, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully, of the Muljl Jetha Market, by order of Seth Nanakchand Ishaversing and on account and at the risk of Multani Bharatdas Ghanshyamdas.

2 bales gin 40 pieces each of the Bombay Cotton Mills No. 495 yards 40.

AUCTION SALE OF THE BUILDING MATERIALS PERTAINING TO THE UNDERMENTIONED PROPERTIES BETWEEN MUSJID AND ELPHINSTONE BRIDGE AND BELONGING TO THE G. I. P. RY.

On TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Plot No. 7 at Clive Road by order of the Superintending Engineer, Bombay District and Works, G. I. P. Railway the building materials of the undermentioned properties.

(1) Building on Plot No. 2, Municipal Ward No. 5306 at Clive First Cross Lane.
(2) Building on Plot No. 3, Municipal Ward No. 5305 at Clive First Cross Lane.
(3) Building on Plot No. 4, Municipal Ward No. 5302 (2) at Clive Second Cross Lane.
(4) Building on Plot No. 5, Municipal Ward No. 5300 at Clive Third Cross Lane.
(5) Building on Plot No. 6, Municipal Ward No. 4875 at Clive Fourth Cross Lane.
(6) Buildings on Plot No. 7 Municipal Ward Nos. 4876 (1), 4920, 4921, 5200 at Clive Road.
(7) Buildings on Plot No. 9, Municipal Ward Nos. 4913, 4914, at Clive Road.
(8) Buildings on Plot No. 10, Municipal Ward Nos. 4911, 4912 at Clive Road.

The purchaser shall demolish the buildings with due regard to the safety of the public, roads and buildings and properties adjoining within three months of the date of sale at his own expenses and shall have to demolish the buildings up to the ground level.

A deposit up to 50 per cent may be required at the time of sale the balance to be paid by the purchaser within eight days

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th February, 1920.

RADIUM-LIGHTED WATCHES.

Ingersoll "Radiolite" watches are the kind that do not quit at Sundown—or any other time. They tell the time day and night.

Radium is the most expensive mineral substance in the world, and yet it is the substance employed to give the luminous power to the figures and hands of the Ingersoll "Radiolite" watches. True, the proportion of radium used is infinitesimal, but imprisoned within the crystals of another substance containing several other minerals, it causes the substance to glow with a brilliancy that would be quite impossible were radium not used.

Ingersoll Radiolite

watches never sleep—they show the time in the daylight and glow the time at night; they are full 24-hour-a-day watches.

Only Ingersolls are Radiolites, and every genuine Ingersoll watch has the name on dial, and is timed and tested before leaving factory.

There are a number of Ingersoll models, from Rs. 45 down to Rs. 10, sold by leading stores and shops throughout the world.

GENUINE *Ingersoll* WATCHES HAVE NAME ON DIAL.

If any difficulty in obtaining, send for Illustrated Catalogue to:—
INGERSOLL WATCH CO., LTD.,
170, Regent Street, London, W. 1.,
England.

PEARSE & Co.

THE ONLY FASHIONABLE RESTAURANT FOR THE ELITES OF BOMBAY.

Daily Varieties in Dishes, with Choice Wines and Liquor

BEST ENGLISH & ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.
CHOCOLATES AND SWEETS.
CREW & CABIN BISCUITS.

WEDDING AND CHRISTENING CAKES.
HOT PUDDINGS & PIES.
BREAD TWICE A DAY.
ICES OF VARIETIES.

TEA—COFFEE—& KILN-DRIED FLOUR.
BAR & BILLIARDS.
Bakers, Confectioners and Caterers. APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY. Army & Navy Contractors.

Horlick's Malted Milk

For Office Workers

and indoor workers generally, HORLICK'S MALTED MILK is a boon. By helping nature to tone up the whole system, as it so thoroughly does, Horlick's helps to bring a clear mind on business detail—an essential thing in these competitive times.

Of all Stores and Bazaars in 3 sizes.

"QUALITY" & "PRICE"—UNBEATEN

See Our Brands and also other brands. Compare the price and quality and you are our customer —POSITIVELY.

It will pay you—and pay you well—to wear the brands we stock.

Their quality has made their 'Name' and 'Fame.'

Our 'PRICES' are 'CHEAPER' than elsewhere and our customers are Never Satisfied with the CHEAPNESS offered by the us.

Do you use our Brands? If not, you are DOING A GREAT INJUSTICE to yourself Remedy that Now—and WRITE TO or CALL AT:

TAJBHOY & CO., Baria Mansion, Opp. Crawford Market BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON:

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool, Jan. 30th.

		Bales.
Total Days Sales at Liverpool		5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		250
" " Sales of East Indian		
" " Imports		29.56
Mid: American Spot		
Egyptian F.G.F.		
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):	March	26.50
	May	24.50
	July	22.52
	May	26 44
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct.	20.14

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan: 30th:

Months	To-day's price.
Jan.	26.87
Feb.	26.22
Mar.	25.56
April	24.90
May	24.33
June	23.73
July	23.11
Aug.	22.25
Sep.	21.46
Oct.	21.04
Nov.	20 61
Dec	20.34

Tone of futures:—Steady.
" " Spot:—Quiet & Easier.
" " Manchester Market:—Firm with a fair demand.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan: 30th.

M G: Bengal Good		17.25
" " Fully Good		18.00
" " Fine		18.25
" No. 1 Oomra Good		20.35
" " Fully Good		21.10
" " Fine		21.35
" Broach Good		24.10
" Fully Good		24.35
" Fine		24.60

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Jan 30th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	24,000
" Forwarded	99,000
" Imports	157,000
" Stock	542,000
Actual Weekly Sale	25,000
Water Twist	4/8
Printers Cloth	126

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan 30th:

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	56.000
" Exports to Great Britain	20 000
" " to Continent	3,000
Futures at New York March	26.47
" " May	24.53
" " July	22 54
Spot Cotton at New York	26.50
" " Orleans	26.58
Futures at New Orleans May	25.41
" " Oct.	20.07
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	15½
Demand Bills	3.49.00
Silver Commercial Bars	134½

Bales.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	197,000
" Exports to Great Britain	111,000
" " to France and Continent	36,000
" " to Japan	17,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	1,625,000
" " at Interior Ports	1,215,000

MONEY MARKET

London, Jan: 30th:

Rates 3 ½	58 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	34 1/8
" 3 months hence	33 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—Rather more on offer	Quiet.
Discount Bank 3 m/s:	5 5/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/s:	5 11/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months:	6
" " " 6 "	5 3/8
Bar Gold (per oz.)	117
Account day to day loans	3 1/2
" 7 day market loans	4 3/8
Consols 2½%	50½
Rupee Paper 2½%	67½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	58½
Government Securities 2 %	51
Bx. On London on Paris France	46.28

SHARES.

Chartered Bank of India A. & China	£34
National Bank of India Ltd.	£60
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	£126

WAR LOANS.

London, Jan: 30th:

Funding Loan 4 %	£73½
Victory Loan 4 %	£81½
5% New	£91 1/4

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan: 30th:

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 lbs. Nominal	59
Barletta Russo—62 lbs.	
Australian—61 lbs. Nominal	51

SEEDS.

Tone of Rapeseed—Firm. Trading upwards.

Linseed, Bombay per 416lbs. ex Ship Jan.-Feb.	
Hull Nominal	£54
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) Feb.-Mar.	
Firm	£44½
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton)	
Feb.-Mar. Buyers	£25½
Teria Rapeseed:—Feb.-Apl.	£52½

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£122½
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£119
Copper Braziers	£127 Nominal.
Yellow Metals	12½
Hard Spelter	50½

JAVA SUGAR

Raw Java C. & F. Calcutta Feb.-Mar. Quite Nominal			97
Do.	Do.	Aug.-Sept. Sellers	76
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Feb.-Mar.			
Quite Nominal			98
Do.	Do.	Aug.-Sept. Sellers	77
Do.	Do.	Aug.-Sept.	76

Tone:—Very firm—Exchange fluctuations make business difficult.

RUBBER

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb.-Mar. Sellers	2/7
Plantation First Latex Crepe Feb. — —	2/8½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

Feb. 4.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 520 for Fully Good Broach April-May, and after touching Rs. 519 advanced to Rs. 528. The price then steadied down to Rs. 526/27, but later on improved to Rs. 529 on Calcutta buying. At 3 p.m. the quotation was Rs. 529, Fine Oomra March then bring Rs. 419 and May Rs. 424. An hour later Broach was Rs. 531, and after improving to Rs. 532/33, the bazaar closed at Rs. 530. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 525, advanced to Rs. 529½ and closed as under.

There has been some enquiry for ready cotton by exporters and mills. Prices were irregular.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fully Good Broach	April-May		532
Fully Good Bengals	Mar.		342
" " "	May.		352
Fine Oomras	March		421
Fine Oomras	May.		426

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD

QUOTATIONS, 4TH FEB. 1920.

			Rs:
Fully Good M:G. Bengal	March		340
" " " "	May		350
Fully Good Broach	April-May		530
Fine Oomras	March		421
Fine M.G. Oomras	May		427

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton proceed etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 3rd February 1920

Cotton	22.426	Bales.
Wheat	30.461	Cwts.
Linseed	931	"
Rape etc	2.146	"
Gingellyseed	13.619	"
Poppyseed	882	"
Groundnuts	5,1 2	"
Castorseed	266	"
Rice	4.161	"
Myrabollams	3.556	"
Cottonseed	17.794	"
Mowraseed	Nil.	
Gram	671	"
Jewar	2.314	"
Maize	260	"
Parley	Nil.	
Barjree	382	"

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 4th.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	2 8
Bank Demand	2 8 1/16
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	2 9 1/8
Fcs. Demand	500
American Dolls	219
Hongkong "	216
Shanghai	260
Japan	108
Singapore	91

Market Steady.

MONEY SHARE MARKET,

Feb. 4.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 26.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 2/8.
D. D. on London 2/8 1/16.
Credit 3 Msd/a 2/9 1/2.
D. D. buying London 2/9 5/8.
D. D. on France 580.
Credit 3 Msd/a 695.
T. T. on Japan 110.
60 D/st Japan 100.
D. D. on Hongkong 216 1/2.
D. D. on Shanghai 350.
D. D. on Singapore 91.
D. D. on New York 215.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 88.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22 99/12.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 81.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 91.
3½ per cent. Paper 60.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 70.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated 66.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 68.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 68.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

Market closed steady with a good deman for Bombay United shares by the speculator.

The following are the closing rates of th Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Ahd. Advance 2,325, By. Uniteds 1,825, By Dyeing 3,360, By. Cotton 1,325, Century 1,160 Central India 4,080, Currimbhoy 1,140, Colaba Land 3,160, Coorla 2,050. Crescent 585, David 1,410, Fazulbhoy 1,540, Finlay 1,185, Ind. Malwa 625, Kastoorchand 2,180, N. Madhowji 3,000, Pearls 1,125, New Great 835, New City 3,000, Shapurji 430 xd., Swadeshi 3,900, Swan 1,280, Alcock 1,435, By. Burma 955, Bt. Burma Petro. 25/8 xr., By. Tramway 1,375, By. Steam 585, Bundi 63, Indian Cement 690, Katni Ord. 362/8, Katni Defd. 1,810, Shivrajpur 42, Tata Ord. 215, Tata Defd. 1,070, Tata Hydro. 1,340, Tata Oil 600 N, Tata Bank 60/8, Scindia Steam 27 pr, New India Insurance pr.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 3rd Feb, 1920.

Names of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.		
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fass.	29.910	Inches.
Temperature of Air	74.2	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68.7	"
Dew Point	66.0	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.758	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10):	2.6	"
Maximum temperature of Air	79 2	"
Minimum do. do.	69.3	"
Direction of Wind from midnight	WNW, ESE, NNW	
Velocity	91	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.94	Inches.
Total fall during month	0.04	"
Do. do. year	1.08	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 4th	0.00	"

In compliance with the request of Messrs. Mohamad Ali and Shawkut Ali, at a very large gathering of Hindus and Musalmans, a sub-Khilafat Committee was established at Khandwa last, week, under the presidentship of Kaji Sahib Ameer Ali.

Under the patronage and in the presence of his Excellency the Viceroy, Dr. Girdwood will deliver his film lecture "With the Empire's Fighters" depicting the work of the Indian Expeditionary Force in France, at the Rink Theatre, Delhi, on the night of Thursday, 12th February. The Hon. Sir William Vincent will deliver an opening address.

Captain Mathews who left England for a flight to Australia crashed 20 miles from Bunder Abbas. The aviators is safe but the machine is badly damaged.

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 4th February 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Rawalpindi has had 0.73in. Lahore Hissar 0.35in. Ambala 0.46in. and Delhi 0.33in. Skies are clear in the south-eastern districts and are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is above the average in the north Punjab. Day temperature is generally below normal, the defect being considerable in the north Punjab; night temperature is in excess in the submontane districts.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Agra reports 0.25in. Mainpuri 0.52in. Cawnpore 0.60in. and Allahabad 0.23in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is above normal. Day temperature is in moderate or considerable defect; night temperature remains in excess in the east of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur reports 0.12 of rain. Skies are clear or lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity has decreased and is in large defect in Sind, but remains in excess in Rajputana. Day temperature is below normal in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is generally above normal. Day temperature is in defect at Surat; night temperature is generally above the average, the excess being considerable in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are practically clear. Humidity is above normal in the west of the division. Day temperature is in defect in the south-western districts; night temperature is above the average at several stations.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had a light shower. Skies are clear except at Bombay, where the sky is moderately clouded and the air is damper than usual. Day temperature is slightly below normal in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Moderate cloud is present over Poona; elsewhere skies are clear. Humidity is above normal in the Bombay Deccan and the adjacent districts of Hyderabad. Day temperature is below normal except in north-east Hyderabad; night temperature is in defect at Belgaum.

General Remarks.—The western disturbance lies this morning over the north Punjab and will probably move eastwards into the Punjab hills. It has caused nearly general rainfall in the Punjab and the United Provinces, and local rainfall in north Baluchistan and north Rajputana. Day temperature is low in the area of rain. Conditions continue favourable for passing showers in the north Konkan.

A decrease of rainfall appears probable except in the submontane Punjab.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 3rd February 1920.

Owing partly to the western disturbance which has intensified and lies this morning over the south-west Punjab and partly to an inflow of humid winds from the Bay during the last three days, rainfall has occurred over the greater part of northern India. Rain or snow has been nearly general in Bihar, the east of the United Provinces, the south-west Punjab and north-east Baluchistan, and local in Chota Nagpur Kashmir and Sind. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, the west of the United Provinces and the North-west Frontier Province.

Chief amounts are.—Myitkyina half an inch; Silchar, Narayanganj three-quarters; Mymensingh a half; Dinajpur, Hazaribagh, Patna a quarter; Purnea, Darbhanga a half; Gorakhpur, Lucknow, Bahraich, Chakrata, Mussooree a quarter; Agra, Khushab a half, Multan, Sringar, Harnai, Quetta, Chaman, Jacobabad a quarter.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 4TH FEB. 1920

STATIONS	Temp in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 hrs.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Total 1st Nov. to date	Rainfall: Departure, 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	59.7	49.1	78		6.31	—1.16
Do. (3rd)	56.9	47.4	79		6.31	—1.11
Jask	71.6	56.8	48	0.40	5.15	+2.68
Do. ( )						
Muskat ( )	77.1	65.6	67		0.35	—1.92
Do ( )						
PUNJAB—						
Multan						
Rawalpindi	51.7	43.5	96	0.75	4.68	+0.24
Lahore	53.	49.0	95	0.57	2.51	+0.80
Amritsar	64.0	44.0	81	0.35	1.62	+0.52
Ambala	68.6	50.4	90	0.46	2.86	+0.28
Delhi	67.0	44.7	90	0.33	1.36	—0.39
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	62.8	47.9	95	0.25	1.44	+0.40
Mainpuri	66.2	51.3	93	0.51	1.16	—0.24
Jhansi	68.6	52.8	91	0.04	0.77	—0.28
Cawnpore	64.4	53.1	98	0.60	1.04	—0.18
Allahabad	70.9	55.7	98	0.29	0.47	—0.98
SIND & RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobanad	72.3	45.4	16		0.71	+0.14
Karachi	75.3	56.2	31		0.33	—0.60
Ajmer	63.2	46.0	85	0.05	2.15	+1.25
Jaipur	67.0	46 3	73	0.12	2.08	+1.21
Kotah	75.0	55.6	71		1.77	+1.14
Mount Abu	69.5	48.8	92		0.68	—0.06
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Broach	81.0	58.3	83		0	—0.28
Dwarka	78.3	70.9	70		0.53	+0.39
Veraval	79.2	68.1	87		0.51	+0.17
Rajkot	82.2	61.0	70		2.06	+0.75
Bhavnagar Para	86.6	61.4	73		3.54	+3.27
Surat	81.2	62.9	81		3.78	+3.46
Ahmedabad	83.2	60.0	76		1.30	+1.12
Deesa	82.8	54.7	77		0.03	—0.28
Neemuch	75.7	59.8	85		3.07	+2.48
Indore	76.5	57.1	80		4.89	+4.11
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	80.3	54.5	56		1.06	—0.51
Saugor	77.0	53.0	80		0.69	—0.85
Hosangabad	80.1	54.6	80		3.68	+2.35
Khandwa	81.2	58.1	80		6.60	+5.58
Akola	84.7	63.4	65		6.71	+0.26
Amraoti	84.0	59.1	63		2.91	+1.41
Nagpur	85.2	54.8	66		0.88	—0.65
Chanda	85.2	57.0	58		1.07	—0.20
Raipur	86.2	51.5	52		0	—0.95
KONKAN—						
Bombay	78.4	70.6	84	0.04	1.21	+0.63
Ratnagiri	82.7	68.8	65		0.73	—0.19
Marmugoa	82.0	69.9	89		3.91	+2.70
Karwar	84.7	65.3	91		3.11	+1.08
SOUTHERN DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	80.7	55.0	77		1.82	+0.87
Ahmednagar	81.6	51.9	77		4.13	+2.90
Poona	81.5	55.4	85		2.53	+1.42
Sholapur	89.2	68.	68		2.79	+1.37
Bijapur	85.5	60	65		2.49	+1.29
Belgaum	79.6	6 5	77		5.57	+3.64
Aurangabad	81.2	6	83		2.14	+1.93
Nizamabad (Indur)	88.9	5	56		1.87	+0.98
Hyderabad	84.	2.5	55		8.91	+7.74
MALABAR & CEYLON—						
Mangalore	87.2	70.0	73		9.21	+5.79
Calicut	87.3	71.3	83		19.42	+13.08
Cochin	90.1	70.7	78		19.59	+10.99
Colombo	86.4	72.0	95		20.38	—1.73
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	86.6	73.5	88		11.58	+5.25
Bellary	91.	66.0	53		6.31	+4.05
Cuddapah	94.	72.3	57		9.68	+4.87
Madras	87.	74.3	87		26.94	+6.49
Bangalore	87.2	59.8	74		7.02	+3.65
Coimbatore	91.	66.4	73		6.51	+1.27
Trichinopoly	94.	74.2	70		21.96	+13.64
Negapatam	87.	74.0	88		23.46	+14.03

A press note contains the names of Ruling Princes and Chiefs public bodies and individual who sent messages of congratulations in connection with the Peace Celebrations and of festivities held in connection therewith to the Government of Bombay.

L. B. Holliday & Co., Ltd.,

Huddersfield, ENGLAND.

Basic Colour

Acridine Yellow R, 2R
Auramine O Conc., O II
Basic Black G Conc., R Conc.
Basic Green B Conc., G Conc.
Bismarck Brown R, R Conc.
Chrysoidine R Powder, R Conc. Powde
Chrysoidine Y Powder, Y Conc. Powder,
Indoine Blue.
Jute Black R Conc., G Conc.

Magenta Powder
Malachite G
Malachite Green Powder
Marine Blue H
Methylene Blue BB Conc., BB Ex. Conc., BBN, R Conc., R Extra Conc., R.N, ZF Powder, ZF Conc., Crystals
Methylene Green B Paste
Methylene Violet 2B Conc., 2R Conc.

Methyl Violet 6B Extra, 2B Extra, B Extra, 2R Extra, 4R Extra, 6R Extra.
New Phosphine R
Phenylene Brown FD, FD Conc.
Russian Red
Safranine BFF
Safranine BS, BS.eConc., RFF, RFF Conc., G. G Con
Tannin Heliotrope.

Sulphide Colours

Thionone Black Paste.
Thionone Black PL Conc., PR Conc., R.N., 6R.
Thionone Brilliant Blue G. R.
Thionone Brown, R. Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Corinth B Conc., G Conc.

Thionone Dark Brown M
Thionone Deep Black P Conc.
Thionone Drab R G.
Thionone G 2G, 5G
Thionone Indi B
Thionone Isabellina

Thionone Khaki G
Thionone Navy Blue B Conc., 2B Conc.
Thionone Printing Black New
Thionone Yellow G, R

Mordant Colours

Alizerine Red SF Paste
Anthracene Blue BP Paste, 2B Paste 2B Powder, 2BR Powder.
Anthraquinone Violet B Powder.
Brilliant Chrome Violet 4B Paste.
Diadem Chrome Black S, GN Extra, HN Extra, H Extra, BX, F.

Diadem Chrome Blue Black HB Extra
Diadem Chrome Green B
Diadem Chrome Red BR
Gambine G Extra Paste
Monochrome Brown H Paste, G Paste HN Paste, GN Paste

Monochrome Grey WH
Monochrome Orange R Paste
Monochrome Yellow GF Paste GFN Paste
Print Orange R Paste
Prime Yellow G Paste

Acid Colours

Acid Black.
Acid Magenta N
Acid Prune V
Acid Scarlet 4R
Ad Yelow G
Acoid Cardinal B

Brilliant Bordeaux B
Carmoisine S
Fast Red A, A New
Naphthol Blue Black 6B
Naphthol Yellow S
Naphthylamine Black H, 2B, 4B

Orange II, IV
Ponceau 2R, 2B Conc., 4R 4R, Conc. G G Conc.
Tartrazine Supra N, RN, S
Wool Scarlet 5R

Direct Colours

Benzo Purpurine 4B, 6B
Congo Red
Diasamine Fast Yellow H
Paramine Black B Extra
Paramine Direct Black BH

Paramine Direct Blue 2B
Paramine Direct Brown G, 2G
Paramine Direct Brown M
Paramine Direct Green B, G
Paramine Direct Orange R, G

Paramine Direct Violet N
Paramine Direct Yellow Y, R, 2R, 3G.
Paramine Fast Bordeaux B
Paraphenine Yellow G

Vat Colours

Hydranthrene Brilliant Copper D
Hydranthrene Brown B Paste
Hydranthrene Brown BG Paste

Hydranthrene Dark Blue Paste
Hydranthrene Green Paste

Hydranthrene Olive B
Hydranthrene Violet Paste

Union Colours

Union Black
Union Orange Brown R

Union Orange Brown R, G
Union Orange R

Union Rose RG

Oil Colours

Brilliant Oil Black in lumps.
Brilliant Oil Crimson in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green B in lumps

Brilliant Oil Orange R in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange Y in lumps
Brilliant Oil Red in lumps

Brilliant Oil Violet in lumps
Brilliant Oil Yellow in lumps
Sudan I, II, III

Spirit Colours

Spirit Black
Spirit Blue
Spirit Green

Spirit Orange
Spirit Red

Spirit Violet
Spirit Yellow

Leather Colours

Basic Dark Brown P
Basic Tan O
Chrome Leather Black B

Chrome Leather Black G
Chrome Leather Brown D
Chrome Leather Brown G

Chrome Leather Tan 2G
Dark Acid Brown LB
Light Acid Brown B

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SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean time: h. m.	HIGH WATER: Depth on Sill: ft. in.	LOW WATER: Day of Month.	LOW WATER: Bombay Mean time: h. m.	LOW WATER: Depth on Sill: ft. in.
	Feb.			Feb.		
Wed.	4	11 12a	30 3	4	5 10	14 10
		m 11 28	28 4	m	6 0	14 5
Thu.	5	m 5 28	25 6	5	5 51a	15 1
		7 18a	25 11		0 27a	17 9
Fri.	6	m 0 30	30 2	6	m 6 32	11 1
		0 44m	28 8		6 30a	15 9
Sat	7	m 1 0	29 8	7	m 7 15	16 1
		1 21a	27 11		7 7a	16 8
Sun.	8	m 1 40	24 11	8	m 7 51	16 5
		2a 27	22		7 48	17 10
Mon	9	m 2 11	27 11	9	m 8 25	17 0
		2 44a	26 8		8 18a	19 2
Tues	10	m 3 19	26 10	10	m 9 0	17 8
		3 38a	25 4		8 55a	20

Feb. 4 (Wednes) Sunrise 7h. 13m. Sunset 6h. 33m.
" 5 (Thursday " 7h. 13m. " 6h. 33m.
" 6 (Friday) " 7h. 12m. " 6h. 34m.
" 7 (Saturday " 7h. 15m. " 6h. 29m.
" 8 (Sunday) " 7h. 12m. " 6h. 36m.
" 9 (Monday) " 7h. 11m. " 6h. 35m.
" 10 (Tuesday) " 7h. 10m. " 6h. 36m.

Phase of the Moon:—

Full Moon	14d.	2h.	12.4-9m. a. m.
Last Quarter	12d.	2h.	19.2 6m. a. m.
New Moon	10d.	5h.	4.3-3m. a. m.
First Quarter	27d.	5h	14.5-0m. a. m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 4th February, 1920 was 30.131 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it reading given.

DISCHARGED RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

QUESTION OF THEIR REINSTATEMENT.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Feb. 2.

Mr. Hadow, Agent of the North-Western Railway has issued the following order with regard to the railway employees who were either dismissed from service or discharged as a result of the disturbances in the Punjab in April last. The Agent has carefully considered the appeals submitted by some of the Railway staff who were either dismissed from service or discharged on a month's pay in lieu of notice as a result of the disturbances in the Punjab in April, 1919, and who have appealed for reinstatement on the score of Royal amnesty granted to political prisoners. The heads of departments are being authorised at their discretion to re-employ any of the men who were discharged on a month's pay in lieu of notice when suitable vacancies occur. The men who were dismissed cannot be so appointed again. The re-employment of discharged men will be treated as an entirely fresh appointment and the men should remember they will still loose all their past service. In all the cases the decision of the heads of departments is final and when any appeal against refusal to re-employ of such head of department is filed, the applicant should clearly understand that his case is not analogous to the case of political prisoners who have recently been paradoned. The former were Government's own servants and eating the Government salt and their behaviour was much worse than that of political prisiners.

At a crowded and repreeentative meeting of the Hindus of Peshawar held under the presidentship of R. B. Lala Harjimal Banker a resolution was passed appealing the Viceroy to release all Katarpur victims.

The first wheat forecast for 1919-1920 says the area sown is estimated at 27.420,000 acres, showing an increase of 17 per cent. over areas sown in previous year.

Reverse Councils for 2 million pounds announced for sale on 5th February will be issued at the following rates: Immediate 2 shillings 8 16/16 pence. Deferreds 2 shillings 9 pence.

Structure Steel

	Rs. Per cwt.
Angles, Iron 1½ x 1½ x 3/16	.. 2
Do. 2½ x 2½ 3/4, 5/16, 3/8	.. 20
Do. 3 x 3 x 3/8, 5/16	.. 20
Do. 4 x 4 x ½, ½	 20
Tees, Iron 2½ x 2½ x 3/4, 5/16	.. 20
Round Bars 3/16 x 1/4	 23
Steel plates 1/4, 1/4, 5/16, 3/8	.. 18/30
Soft spelter	.. — .. 36
Steel shafting 2" to 4" 16 to 24ft. long	.. .. 35/40
Galvanized pipes, various sizes ½" to 4"	
Expanding Metal, every size	
Crow Bar, steel, Octagon	
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CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

GOVT. OF INDIA RESOLUTION.

REORGANISATION OF COLLEGES.

A resolution of the Government of India, dated January 27 reviews the report of the Calcutta University Commission. The object of the resolution is two fold: (i) To acquaint the public in Bengal with the intentions of the Government of India as regards early legislatiofi for the reconstitution of the Calcutta University; and (ii) to give expression to the views of the Government of India on certain points connected with the report which may not be without use in Provinces other than Bengal. After setting forth the criticisms made by the Commission on the position of the high schools and the two dominating factors which influence high school organisation in Bengal, viz., the Matriculation examination of students in Calcutta; post-graduate teaching in the University; the jurisdiction of the University and the relation of the University, first, with affiliated colleges, and second with the Government, the resolution proceeds to indicate the action proposed to be taken on the main recommendations of the Commission. These latter, in the opinions of the Government of India, embody the following main lessons, on which it is felt the earliest attention many usefully be concentrated:—

(i) High schools lack proper supervision, and, intent on preparing their pupils for the matriculation examination, fail to give that breadth of training which the developments of the country and new avenues of employment demand.

(ii) The matriculation examination in Bengal provides an insufficient test of fitness to pursue University course and by its rigidity and narrow scope reacts unwholesomely upon the instruction and the activities of the schools.

(iii) The intermediate section of University education attempts to deal by University methods with large bodies of ill-prepared students and should be frankly recognised as a part of school education, relegated to separate institutions, apart from the University organisation, and placed under a body duly co-related with the Department of Public Instruction.

(iv) The system of affiliated colleges, though defective according to modern requirements and modern ideals will long remain a necessary part of University organisation in Bengal. But its inconveniences may be mitigated by the establishment of a strong central teaching body, the incorporation (as occasion arises) of unitary Universities such as that proposed for Dacca, a modification of the administrative machinery which will admit of fuller representation of local interests, and supervision of different classes of institutions by several appropriately constituted authorities.

(v) The administrative arrangements of University of Calcutta call for alteration, notably, in the direction of creating an academic body, appointing a whole-time Vice-Chancellor and transferring the interests of the University to the care of the Government of Bengal.

These points represent but a small part of the result of the Commission's investigations. But they are the matters which the Government of India regard themselves, the local Government and the Universities most urgently called upon to consider.

ACTION PROPOSED.

The resolution proceeds:—

The Government of India, therefore, commend these matters to the consideration of local Governments and Universities. They commend also the many suggestions which the Commission has made on the more strictly academic side of high school and University education. They leave it to the local Governments to take such action as they think fit regarding the most important recommendation of the Commission, namely, the separation of intermediate from collegiate education and the placing of it, together with secondary education, under some suitably constituted body on the lines of the Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education proposed in the report—so constituted as to represent various interests and so related to the Departments of Public Instruction as to obviate any undue abrogation of the responsibility of Government for the adequacy of school training. They leave also to the consideration of local Governments such administrative questions as the changes suggested in the general organisation of teaching and inspecting staffs, the future control of Government schools and colleges, etc. But it is necessary that the Government of India take early action regarding those recommendations which directly affect the University of Calcutta since that University forms the immediate subject of the Commission's investigations and (until the measure, which the Government of India now propose passes into law) remains the special care of the Governor-General-in-Council and of the Governor-General as Chancellor. Here also the administrative matters, including the future organisation of secondary and intermediate education in separation from the University, will appropriately be decided by the Government of Bengal. The concern of the Government of India is the passage of the legislative measures requisite for giving effect to the main recommendations of the Commission regarding the reconstitution of the University of Calcutta and the incorpration of the University of Dacca. The second of these proposals is intended to set up a new type of University in Bengal which may possibly be the precursor of other Universities of a similar nature in that Presidency and elsewhere and to relieve the University of Calcutta of some small portion of the heavy burden which it now sustains. The legislation to that end has already been introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council. As regards the University of Calcutta it is the intention of the Government of India to publish and place before the Imperial Legislative Council a measure based on the lines indicated in the remaining portion of this resolution. The Government of Indi propose to publish the text of the Bill as soon as possible. But they have decided to precede it by the present resolution in order that no time may be lost in acquainting the public with the main features of the measure contemplated. The proposals se forth in the following section, which will form the basis of the Bill have been discussed with the Government of Bengal, who are in accord with the Government of India regarding the suitability of the action contemplated.

REORGANISATION OF COLLEGES.

After summarising the recommendations of the Commisions on the future constitution of the Calcutta University and its relations with the affiliated colleges, including those in Burma and Assam, the resolution offers the following criticism on the report:—

Such, generally expressed and exclusive of many matters, which, though less essential for the carrying out of the scheme, are nevertheless of considerable importance, are the proposals of the Commission regarding the University of Calcutta. The Government of India accept them as probably embodying the most feasible scheme which is compatible with existing conditions and which at the same time gives promise of healthy development in the future. The legislative measure embodying the Commission's proposals, which it is intended to place before the Imperial Legislative Council, will, it is hoped, not depart in essential respects from the provisions set forth in the report and only summarised in the broadest lines in this resolution. The Government of India, however, observe that two members of the Commision were not in entire agreement regarding certain aspects of the proposals and that criticisms have been put forward in other quarters—some to the effect that the changes suggested are too radical, others to the effect that still more drastic alterations are required. It is, therefore, to be understood that while the forthcoming legislation will embody the essential outlines of the Commission's scheme, there may be room for differences in detail, dictated by administrative considerations or by public criticism.

GOVERNMENT'S VIEWS.

The views of the Government of India on the classification of colleges are stated as follows:—

In particular, the Government of India consider that the treatment proposed for temporarily affiliated colleges may, in practice, lead to difficulty. If the new organisation in Calcutta is really to assume the functions of an efficient teaching organisation, it will be hazardous to permit the continued existence in Calcutta of class of institutions insufficiently equipped for participation in the teaching Universit and calculated by their proximity to depress the standards which such a University should maintain. If on full consideration these apprehensions are found to be well based, it will be necessary to devise means for dealing with such colleges in more expeditious manner than that contemplated by the Commission and it will probably prove most satisfactory if the Executive Commission is instruced at an early date to class those colleges which hold out no prospect of fulfilling the conditions of constitutuent colleges as intermediate institutions which would be definitely separated from the University and placed under the Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education.

The case is different with the mofussil colleges which serve a useful purpose by providing higher education near to the homes of many students and by preventing those students from further augmenting the already overcrowded state of Calcutta colleges. It is, therefore, suggested that provision should be made for renewing the affiliation on present lines of those mofussil colleges which cannot immediately be classed either as University or as intermediate colleges.

The Commision apparently contemplate that the separation of intermediate from college classes, which the main pivot of their proposals should not take immediate effect in temporarily affiliated and mofussil colleges. The case of the former kind of colleges has already been treated. But, as regards mofussil colleges, while the degree courses continue to be allowed for some time even in these institutions which cannot definitely be classed as University colleges, it appears to the Government of India to be important that they should rid themselves from the commencement of the presence of intermediate students—a condition which should apply to all institutions connected with the University save women's colleges.

SUGGESTED DEVIATIONS.

The resolution then indicated certain durations from the detailed prospects of the Commission which it may be found desirable to include in the Bill, thes are:—

(i) Powers of the Chancellor.—The Chancellor may in some cases be substituted for the Government of Bengal as a sanctioning authority, e.g., as the sanctioning authority as regards Statutes. This change as in the Dacca Bill, would be made in order to emphasise the personal relation of the Chancellor with the University.

The Chancellor may also be given, as in the Dacca Bill, the power of suspension of operation of an Ordinance which he deems likely to be cancelled by the Court or disallowed by himself.

(ii) The Court.—The number of member of the Court may be slightly changed by specifying the number of members to be nominated by the Chancellor, by allowing the Chief Commissioner of Assam to appoint members to represent Assam, by including the chairman of the Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education and the Muslim Advisory Committee, by reducing the number of Vice-Chancellors of other Universities and the number of representatives assigned to associations contributing not less than Rs. 5,000, by omitting the representatives of faculties, of governing bodies of colleges and temporarily (until those institutions take fuller shape) of intermediate colleges and secendary schools, and by confining the membership of donors of Rs. 10,000 to five years. These changes would slightly reduce the size of the Court prevent overlapping in its membership and add a few desirable elements.

(iii) The Executive Council.—The constitution of the Executive Council may be slightly modified, mainly by the substitution of two Deans of Faculties elected by the Academic Council and two appointed teachers elected by the some body for the three University treachers who, the Commission proposed, should be elected by the Academic Council.

Powers may be given to the Executive Council in all financial matters within the limits of the budget, also supervisory control subject to certain safeguards over the framing, etc., of new Regulations.

THE ACADEMIC COUNCIL.

(iv) The Academic Council.—The constitution of the Academic Council may be slightly modified, mainly by some reduction in the representation of recognised teachers and the Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education and by leaving indefinite the number of representatives of vocational faculties.

It is suggested that it may be empowered to constitute sub-committees or of if it thinks fit an Executve Committee, and to appoint external, as well as internal, examiners, subject perhaps to the rentention by the Executive Council of the duty of appointing committees, in consultation with the Aeademic Council, to moderate examination questions and to report results to the Executive Council.

(v) Faculties.—It is suggested that the membership of these bodies be limited. The Deans should probably be the Chairmen.

(vi) Temporarily affiliated colleges.—These should be mentioned only in the transitory provisions and it should be the duty of the Executive Commission, before its dissolution, to class them either as incorporated or constituent colleges, or as intermediate colleges.

(vii) Conditions of recognition for temporarily affiliated and mofussil colleges.—The prescription of conditions may be left to the Executive Commission. But, save in the case women's colleges, the continuance of intermediate and of degree classes in one and the same institution should not be permitted after the date on which the Act comes into force.

(viii) Appointments.—Appointment of the teaching staff will be the work partly of selection committees of the University sitting in India and partly that of some organisation which will be able to arrange for recruiting in the United Kingdom. Two departures from the Commission's report are proposed:—

(a) The nominations of the selection committees may be sent direct to the Executive Council and not confidentially through the Academic Council, since to do so would be to court undesirable discussion and possibly personal intrigue.

(b) Cases may arise where a selection committee in England will not prove either the best or a necessary instrument for nomination, and where the Secretary of State could select without the aid of a committee. But this course should not be adopted unless the Chancellor reports to the Secretary of State that exceptional circumstances exist justifying it.

(ix) Admission.—Provision should be made as in the Dacca Bill requiring the approval of the Government of India to the acceptance of other examinations as equivalent to the intermediate and degree examinations or to any other tests which are to be recognised as the minimum qualification admitting to the courses of the University. This seems to be desirable because such examinations will not be confined to Bengal and because the whole question of admission to Universities must be dealt with by some central authority if confusion and undue competition are to be avoided. Moreover, lack of uniformity in these matters is liable to prove embarrassing to Indian students proceeding to England.

TERRITORIAL JURISDICTION.

(x) Territorial jurisdiction.—It is desirable that the Bill should contain a clause generally similar to Section 27 of the Indian Universities' Act. VIII of 1904. The limits of the teaching organisation should also be laid down; and it is proposed to express them as co-terminous with Municipal Calcutta as defined in the Calcutta Municipal Act, III, of 1899.

(xi) Extinction of privileges.—It seems necessary to provide for the extinction of all privileges conferred under the existing Act with a view to their re-conferment at the discretion of the Executive Commission.

(xii) The Executive Commission.—The Executive Commission will be limited to seven members so as to become a more workable body; and the representation of the Government of Bengal will be fixed at two members.

Certain other deviations are suggested. These are generally of minor importance. They refer mainly to the procedure following an inquiry by the visitor or appeals from aggrieved communities the position of the treasurer, the provision for certain teachers to appear as private candidates, the inclusion of a new body called the Board of Coordination to make the most effective use of the teaching facilities and accommodation provision for permitting a women's colleges to attain the rank of a constituent college. Some other unimportant changes will probably figure in the Bill; and it may be found desirable to express in the Bill itself the porportion and method of Mahomedan representation in the large bodies, viz., the Court, the Executive Council and the Academic Council.

As already announced, the Government of India propose to place before the Imperial Legislative Council a Bill embodying the main proposals of the Commission with the deviations referred to.

INFLUENZA IN INDIA.

EPIDEMIC ON INCREASE IN BOMBAY.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER'S STATEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 3.

The following statement is issued about the influenza epidemic.

In Bombay Presidency, during the week ending 24th January, 68 deaths occurred from influenza, in Karachi city and 74 in Bombay city. The epidemic is still subsiding in the former city but is increasing in the latter. During the week ending January 17th 5 deaths are reported from Surat town and 3 from Hyderabad (Sind). Influenza is also reported from 2 villages in the Bijapur district, 2 in the Belgaum district, one in Surat district one in Nasik, one in Ratnagiri and one in Dharwar district. Nadiad and Anand towns in the Kaira district are reported as newly infected. For the week ending January 24th 5 deaths are reported in the Poona city, 3 deaths from Surat city, 8 deaths from Broach, 1 death from Sholapur, 7 from Nadiad and 4 deaths from Bandra. The fortnightly report for the fortnight ending 17th January for the whole of the Bombay presidency exclusive of the towns of Bombay and Karachi show that 198 deaths were reported during this period. There appears to be a widespread epidemic, the chief districts infected being Bijapur Dharwar and Nasik.

In the Central Provinces no deaths reported during the week ending 24th January. A mild type of disease is reported to have broken in Bilaspur town. The report for the fortnight ending 15th January shows that 158 deaths are reported from the Central Provinces. The districts chiefly infected are Seoni where 18 villages reported 54 deaths, Chindwara district which reported 62 deaths and one village in Hoshangabad district in which 36 deaths were reported.

IN PUNJAB.

In the Punjab one village in the Lahore thasil is reported to have been infected and cases are reported from Buxdor hills in the Deragazi Khan district.

In Bihar and Orissa the report for the fortnight ending 3rd January shows that 406 deaths occurred during this period chiefly in the districts of Muzzafarpur Darbangha Balasore and Shahabad. The figures for the week ending January 10th show that a total of 104 cases and 122 deaths are reported in this province.

Bengal: In Calcutta for the week ending January 24th, 40 deaths are reported from influenza. The opinion of the Board of Health of that city is that the influenza mortality has been practically stationery for several weeks and the number of deaths from respiratory diseases is considerably above the average. For the rest of the province a total of 154 deaths was reported for the week ending January 17th, the districts infected being chiefly the Paraganas and Jalpaiguri. This is an increase from that reported in the last communique.

Assam: The reports from Assam show that the disease has a very small incidence in this province.

United Provinces: For the week ending January 20th, 2 deaths are reported from Allahabad, 2 from Cawnpore, and 1 from Nainital. Influenza has been reported from Tehsil Amethi in Sultanpur District.

Central India:—The report for the week ending January 17th shows that the disease in Baghelkhand is still persisting, 8 deaths having occurred during the period. A mild epidemic in the Indore Presidency still persists.

Madras: A total of 35 deaths was reported from this province during the week ending January 23rd. This mortality is very approximate to that reported in the last communique. The mortality from influenza in Mysore was nil during this period.

Burma: A total of 34 deaths is reported from this province during the week ending 17th January inclusive of 15 in Rangoon.

North-West Frontier Province: Two deaths are reported for the week ending 22nd January from Dera Ismail Khan City. Reports from the military authorities show that cases still occur in the stations of the Derajat area.

With the exception of the Bombay presidency where the disease appears to have established itself, throughout the rest of India no increase appears to have occurred during the period under report. In certain districts of Bihar and Orissa however during the latter end of December, 1919 an epidemic of some size existed.

OUT OF INDIA.

Influenza out of India: For the week ending January 3rd, 52 deaths from influenza are reported in 96 great towns of England and Wales, the total mortality for this week corresponding to an annual death rate of 16.2 per thousand of population. Recent telegrams, however, indicate apprehensions regarding the recrudescence of the epidemic in certain countries.

The attention of the public is therefore again called to the memorandum of measures to be taken for avoiding infection, etc. published by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India. The daily papers are being requested to reprint the memorandum. Anti-influenza vaccine is now being manufactured at four laboratories in India and stores of vaccine have been laid in at various centres. The advisability of having ready organisations to cope with any return of the epidemic will doubtless be considered by local authorities.

BOMBAY'S SANITARY DEPARNMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. P. R. Bondre's contribution together with the reproduction of a letter by Sir James Crichton Browne, M.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S., in your valuable issue of the 16th instant has cleared the air considerably in respect to the usefulness of trained and practical men known as Sanitary Inspectors in any health service worth the name. Sir James' letter was a crushing retort to the ill-informed article of the medical correspondent of the "Times" and I may say that it serves also as an effective answer to the Municipal Commissioner's ill-conceived scheme. I would ask the members of the Corporation to study that letter, and give the trained and experienced workers their proper status, duties, salary and security.

The Municipal Commissioner apparently took himself too seriously when drafting out the re-organisation proposals of such vast importance as the public health service for the city—a subject which it is evident he would have left alone being strangely ignorant of the essentials requisite to make an efficient sanitary department. The several contributions that have appeared, have to my mind at least, given the Commissioner's scheme, the appearance of a damp squib, and rightly so too, as our lives and homes cannot be experimented upon to suit the whims of a few.

The Corporation if they are sincere about it, could well afford to set up a thorough and effective health service if they choose to. Large Western Cities are models to copy from. Take Birmingham for instance which is also a large industrial unit with an estimated population of 91,00,00. The normal constitution of the Public Health Medical and Sanitary inspection staff of this Western City consists of the following:—

1 Medical Office of Health, 4 Assistant Medical Officers of Health, 6 Maternity and infant Welfare Lady Medical Officers, 1 Chief Sanitary Inspector, 8 District Sanitary Inspectors, 24 Assistant Sanitary Inspectors, 3 food and drugs inspectors, 2 milk and dairy inspectors. 4 smoke nuisance inspectors 1 common lodging house and canal boat inspector, 1 houses let-in-lodgings and canal boat inspector, 3 workshop inspectors, 8 meat and food inspectors, 1 lady inspector of midwives, 1 superintendent of health visitors, 9 health visitors, 1 superintendent of infant welfare visitors, 47 infant welfare visitors, 18 tuberculosis visitors and a superintendent, 14 disinfectors and drivers, 4 Courtyard inspectors, 12 Courtyard cleaners and a foreman, 19 clerks for statistical and general purposes. not including accountants and hospital staff and committee clerks, hospital, tuberculous and sanatorial staffs.

Chemical Analyses are carried out by the City Analyst and his staff of analytical and laboratory assistants. Bacteriological analyses are done by the professor of pathology and bacteriology, University of Birmingham.

This is what is called a real Sanitary Department, and which "Urbs Prima in Indis" is badly in need of.

The death rate per thousand of population in Birmingham was 12.8 in 1917 and 14.9 in 1918 (influenza year) whereas "Urbs Prima" for the same years had the ghastly figures of 34.09 and 59.61 respectively. Is it not time that Bombay woke up?—Yours, etc.,

FELIX D'SOUZA.

Bombay, Jan. 23.

(Continued from Column 6.)

mail Dossa and Co.; 200 bales cotton Khimji Vesram and Co.; 4 bales cow tail hair, Cox's Shipping Agency; 1,001 cwts. myrabolam, Chaturbhuj Peeraj and Co.; 30 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co.; 40 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.

S S Circassia for Constantinople via Marseilles 48 bales cotton gray yarn, the Swadeshi Mills Co.

S S Loyalty for Genoa 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

S S Montrose for New York 2,025 cwts. myrabolam, Kalyandas Bros.

S S Saikai Maru for Kobe 100 bales cotton Yokohama Kuto Kwaisha; 200 bales cotton Gosho Kabashihi Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Yokohama Mits Kwaisha; 200 bales cotton Mitsui Bushan Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Nichisin Trading Co.

S S Nankey Maru for Kobe 300 bales cotton Nishimatsu Trading Co.; 548 bales cotton Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Shinrya Maru for Kobe 500 bales cotto Yuasa Cotton Trading Co.

S S Nankey Maru for Osaka 400 bales cotton, Tata Trading Co.; 200 bales cotton Nishimatsu Trading Co.; 174 bales cotton Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Wakamatni Maru for Osaka 200 bales cotton, K. Yoshikawa.

S S Saikai Maru for Osaka 100 bales cotton, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co.

IMPORTS.

Feb. 4.

S S Hwah Wu from Kobe Agents N Y Kaisha —40 cases glass chimney; 3 cases rattle; 11 cases lamp; 679 cases porcelain; 2,025 cases safety matches; 1,912 cases glassware; 44 cases toys; 14 cases tin boxes; 759 cases slates; 8 cases burner; 20 cases lock; 2 cases mats; 15 cases brass tumblers; 232 cases enamelled ware; 200 kegs and 400 cases red lead; 2,000 d/s white zinc paint; 400 d/s white lead paints; 5 cases imitation pearl bead; 5 cases staty; 2 cases cotton hosiery; 24 cases mirrors; 7 cases antimonyware; 1,659 bags potato starch; 13 cases brassware; 41 cases cotton goods; 138 cases phosphorous matches; 45 bags epsom salt; 34 cases rubber ball; 3 cases rubber baloons; 22 bdls brass sheets; 3 cases cotton hosiery shirts; 7 cases rubberware; 30 cases cotton yarn; 4 cases cigarettes case; 6 cases paperware; 13 cases rubber goods; 90 crts lemonade bottles; 2 cases tinware; 100 cases refined camphor; 449 bdls and 907 pices pine sawn lamber; 1612 pieces copper ingot; 4 cases paper; 12 cases soap; 2 cases whistles; 429 bdls rattan; 50 cases napthaline ball; 509 cases sulphur matches; 80 cases non-poisionous matches.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

Feb. 4.

S S Lepanto Gracopello, Venice, Dec. 28.
S S Heim Erikson, Bangkok, Jan. 11.
S S Upada Lane, Rangoon, Jan. 25.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 4.

S S Saikai Maru Hoyoshi, Kobe, etc.
S S City of Calcutta Rigby, Liverpool, etc.
S S Waroonga Pallett, Busrah.
S S Jeddah Ward, Jeddah.
S S Teesbridge Storm, Port Said (for order).
S S Querimba Gill, Galle (for order).
S S Nirvana Seamons, Genoa.
S S Mamari Summers, Colombo.
S S Nurani Moller, Calcutta.
S S Oolobaria Pratt, Bassein.

The following vessels began to land yesterday.

Steamer Shenryu Maru for Koke, etc.
Steamer Hydra for Bangkok.
Steamer Heim for Bangkok.

S S Lepanto:—The V. S. N. Coy's steamer Lepanto, 2,891 tons, Captain A. Gracopello, arrived in harbour yesterday from Venice, with a general cargo, which port she had left on 28th December.

S S Heim:—The F. F. Campbell Coy's steamer Heim, 758 tons, Captain F. Eriksen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber, which port she had left on 11th ultimo.

S S Upada:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Upada, 3,382 tons, Captain C. H. Lane, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of timber, which port she had left on 25th ultimo.

S S Nurani:—The Asiatic Coy's steamer Nurani, 2,870 tons, Captain E. Moller, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Oolobaria:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Oolobaria, 3,436 tons, Captain E. D. Pratt, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Bassein, with ballast.

The Clan Macbride left Liverpool on the afternoon of January 29.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Wednesday 4th February, 1920

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B	Dutch Genoa			M Italiana
O	K Wakamatsu Maru	Kobe	28-1-20	K Kaisha
D	E Ischia	Genoa	N F	M Italiana
G	Sandakan	P Gulf	N F	K N & Co
G	Bashayan	N F	J. Mackintosh	& Co
M	Furnea	N F	N F	M M & Co
M	Kalyan	N F	N F	M M & Co
O	M Karina	Busra	N F	M M & Co
P	Warcuta	" F	N F	M M & Co
P	Warcuta	Busra	6-2-20	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Irrawadi	Man alore	22-2-20		K W & Co
Juba	Rangoon	-2-20		K N & Co
Kaveri	N F	N F		K N & Co
Narravati	N F	1-2-20		K N & Co
Pozaal	N F	N F		K N & Co
Sabarmati				M M & Co

MERRWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Barpeta	N F	-2-20	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Inverness	Dunkirk	27 1-20	T M & Co
2	Pasha	N F	N F	T M & Co
3	Bandra	Busra	5-2-20	M M & Co
3	V/D Genoa	Mara Kobe	30-1-20	O S K
7	Orissa	N F	N F	M M & Co
9	Nikki Maru	Jap a	N F	S Kaisha
10	Circassia	Liverpool	10-2-20	W & A G & Co
11	Seddah	N F	N F	T M & Co
15	Ima	Red Sea Ports	N F	H S Shantry & Co
Bahrein		P Gulf		T M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Lhasa		Kamaal	5-2-20	M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2	Dunera	Busra	13-2-20	M M & Co
3	Tagus	U. Kingdom	28 2-20	T M & Co
5	Morvada	London	7-2-20	M & Co
5	Queenaba		N F	M M & Co
6	Lanka		N F	B K Cotton
	Saraswati		N F	B K Cotton
7	Lanka	N F	N F	B K Collis & Co
8	Saraswati	N F	N F	B K Collis & Co
9	Valley	Marseilles	18-2-20	Morarji & Co
9	Princess	Hull	1-2-20	J F & Co
10	Panama	N F	N F	M M & Co
12	Lanka	N F	N F	M Collis & Co
12	Parvati	N F	N F	M Collis & Co
13	Violet	N F	N F	Do
13	Giovanni	Port Pernale	27-1-20	King King & Co
17	Chupra	N F	N F	M M & Co
	Orna	Busra	N F	M M & Co
Offside				
	13 Montrose	N F	N F	W & A G & Co
	Br Station			
	Duderia	N F	N F	D R I M
	Br Station			
	Off Side			
	S Sylvia			M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Grace		N F	N F	B Dawood & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Kosei		N F	N F	T & Co
H M T	Triad		2- -20	R I M
Oasis	Ab dan		3- -20	A Petroleum Co

EXPORTS.

Feb. 4.

S S Circassia for Liverpool 100 bales cotton grey yarn, the Swadeshi Mills Co.; 50 bales wool, Bombay Company; 1 bale wool, Cox's Shipping Agency; 26 bales wool, Forbes, Forbes Cambell and Co.; 100 bales wool, Es-

(Continued from Column 5.)

THE
Trend of Fashions.
Summer Suitings.
3 Buttons Styles.
We Keep a full Range of Tussores and Cotton Suitings in
A LEAGUE OF EXQUISITE DESIGNS
at
Prices Second to none.
CUT STYLE AND FINISH TO THE MOMENT
Enquiries Solicited, Samples Submitted, Trial order Invited.
Vulley & Sons,
TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS,
Next to Hotel Majestic, Apollo Bunder,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mails for Mauritius per s.s. Ula via Dhanushkodi closes at G. P. O. at 6-30 p.m.

Bombay Labour Settlement Committee Meeting at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), Social Service League Office, Girgaon.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m. (S. T.).

Bombay Presidency Women's Council annual meeting, 5-15 p.m. Lady Lloyd to preside.

Public lecture on "Sociology and Civics" by Prof. Geddes. Royal Institute of Science, Mayo Road, 5-45 p.m. (S. T.).

FRIDAY, February 6.

Kemp and Co., Ltd. Extraordinary General Meeting, Charni Road, 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, February 10.

Annual Business Meeting of the Young Women's Christian Association, at 5-30 p.m. in the Y. W. C. A. Hall, Mayo Road, Fort. Her Excellency the Hon Lady Lloyd presiding.

BAND AT P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion, (I.D.F.) will play at the P. V. Mary Gymkhana commencing at 6-30 p.m. today.

BOMBAY LABOUR SETTLEMENT COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Bombay Labour Settlement Committee will be held to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Social Service League's Office, Girgaum, to consider whether and what further steps can be adopted by the Committee in connection with the Labour situation in Bombay.

"SOCIOLOGY AND CIVICS."

A public lecture on "Sociology and Civics" will be delivered to-day at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.), by Prof. Geddes in the Royal Institute of Science, Mayo Road, (N. W. Entrance, ground floor). The Hon. Mr. J. G. Covernton will preside.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The Eastern Telegraph Company notify that Deferred Telegrams to British Guiana and British West Indies, except Jamaica, are suspended. Deferred Telegrams to Bermuda and Turks Islands are accepted via Imperial.

FRAWLEY COMPANY.

Mr T. Daniel Frawley and his Company, who have been delighting crowded houses at the Excelsior Theatre, to-night will present "Turn to the Right", which for over two years has been earning the laughter of American audiences.

"Turn to the Right" deals with a youth who runs away from his country home, mingles with a fast set and, through luck at the races, wins $20,000. He is robbed of his sudden wealth and faisely accused by the thief. Sent to prison he makes the acquaintance of a safe-cracker and a pickpocket and all promise to meet when they are free. The lad goes back home when he is released, only to find the mortgage about to be closed on his mother's place. At this point enter the two "crooks." They draw him aside and promise to get the money, if there is that much in town, and they hit upon the man who is to foreclose the mortgage as their victim. Here the amusing succession of situations begins and for three acts surprising and laugh-producing events ensue, with here and there a touch of romance and pathos, to the play's climax.

"Turn to the Right" won unqualified praise from the critics and President Wilson paid it the compliment of two attendances.

SALE OF UNWHOLESOME FOOD.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE'S SUGGESTION

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday, Mr. V. A. Dabholker presiding, when consideration was given to a letter from the Secretary, Social Service League, inviting attention to the extensive sale of unwholesome articles of food in Ghelabhoy and Mahomedan Streets of E Ward, especially the following:

(1) "Kaleji" (liver) of buffaloes and cows, cooked and exposed for sale full 24 hours after the slaughter of the animals

(2) "Hulee" Chatpatty", a preparation of intestines, cartilages, etc., exposed for sale about 20 hours after the slaughter of the animals.

(3) Beef and buffaloes' flesh exposed for sale after nightfall.

(4) "Kababe" of the abovementioned flesh.

(5) Rotten fruits, such as plantains, apples, and oranges, sold by itinerant or stationary vendors.

The letter stated further that the articles mentioned above were evidently rotten, gave out "repugnant smells" and looked "odious" with flies hovering over them: that they were sure to prove injurious to health and that during the last influenza epidemic it was observed that the mortality in those localities was the highest. The Secretary requested that early steps might be taken to prevent this nuisance under the Municipal Act.

The letter was forwarded to the Commissioner for favour of a report.

RAIN FALL IN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 4.

The western disturbance which lies over the central districts of the Punjab is to-day still well marked. Weather remains disturbed also over remainder of Northern India and rainfall has been widespread in Gangetic and Punjab plains. Cold wave following in rear of disturbance is causing very low temperatures in Baluchistan. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, United Provinces east and north Punjab, North-West Frontier Province and local in south-west Punjab and Kashmir.

Principal amounts:—Myitkyina quarter of an inch; Gaurti, Dabari a half; Narayanguni, Jessore, Saugor Island, Mymensingh, Bogra, three-quarters; Burdwan, Berhampore, Balasore, Ranchi, a half; Purnea, Darbhanga, one; Patna, Naya Dunka, Cawnpore, Mainpuri, Dehra Dun, a half; Mussooree, two; Chakrata, Dharampore, one and a half; Murree, Simla, one; Ambala, Lahore, a half; Rawalpandi, Sialkot, Ludhiana, three-quarters; Khushab Dras a half; Dresh, Peshawar a quarter, Cherat one.

Forecast:—No change.

Lord Meston's Financial Enquiry Committee is expected in Rangoon about the 16th or 17th instant.

RADICAL FRENCH FINANCE MEASURES.

INCREASE IN TAXATION FORECASTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 4.

PARIS.—The Government has decided on Radical measures in order to improve the financial situation, including the application of an important portion of the new loan to the withdrawal of the paper money now in circulation. Furthermore, there will be large increases in taxation in order to balance the budget and, if absolutely essential drastic restrictions on importation of luxuries, so as to check the further depreciation of the franc.

COTTON-GROWING COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

APPROVAL BY SPINNERS' FEDERATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 4.

The General Committee of the Master Cotton-Spinners Federation has approved the recommendations of the Empire Cotton-Growing Committee's Report, and has recommended that members of the Federation shall agree to the imposition of the levy of six-pence a bale, in order to carry out the cotton growing Committ's proposals.

RIVER CLYDE TO BE A NATIONAL RELIC.

OFFER OF PURCHASE BY BRITISH FIRM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 31.

A British shipping firm has telegraphed to the Spanish buyers of the River Clyde, offering to repurchase the vessel on terms yielding very substantial profit to the Spanish firm. If the offer is accepted, it is intended to preserve the River Clyde in a British harbour as a national relic.

RUGBY.

ENGLAND BEATS FRANCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 31.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Feb. 5.

Fifteen thousand spectators were present to witness the best struggle that France has ever made against England. The Frenchmen were fast and tackled superbly. Only at half did England exercise pronounced superiority, Davies and Kershaw combining splendidly. The first score went to France Lavigne getting over with a nice try, Greenwood equalised with a fine penalty goal and the interval came with the score three points all.

In the second half England played a man short, but nevertheless had the best of the matters and Davies after a splendid run registered a try which Greenwood converted. England thus running out winners by eight points to three.

MR. MONTAGU'S HEALTH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 31.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., Feb. 4.

Mr. Montagu is rather better.

CABLE ITEM.

PARIS.—M. Quien has been found guilty of having understanding with the enemy and sentenced to twenty years imprisonment.

R. I. M. AND PORT TRUST STRIKES.

MEN STILL OUT.

The Royal Indian Marine Dockyard men are still out, and so also the men of the Bombay Port Trust workshops, and Messrs. Alcock Ashdown and Co., Ltd. It was expected that after the mill strike, other labour troubles in the city would also come to an end almost automatically. But this hope has not been realised. Although nobody can and will say that the mill settlement is equitable, yet, it was thought that with the adjustment of the biggest issue, the smaller questions would also adjust themselves.

DEMAND FOR INCREASED PAY

PERSIAN GULF TELEGRAPHISTS' MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Feb. 4.

A meeting of the entire establishment of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, Persian Gulf section, at which every branch of service was represented, passed a resolution that owing to the inflation of the prices of foodstuffs and other commodities and consequent distress to all classes of workers, the Director-in-Chief be appealed to grant immediate relief by increasing the pay of all employees. The scale suggested for signallers is based on the proposals of the Indian Telegraph Association with a small increase as compensation for service in the Persian Gulf. Increase of house and overtime allowance and grant of locality allowance are also suggested. The scale suggested for the clerical staff ranges from twenty per cent. increase on salaries over three hundred to a hundred per cent. for salaries below thirty and also large increases in house and overtime allowances. For menial establishment an increase of sixty per cent. is suggested with a minimum of eighteen rupees monthly pay and a fixed house rent allowance of six rupees monthly.

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE.

DISASTROUS FUTURE IN STORE

IF NEW ARRANGEMENTS CONTINUED.

SOME PRESENT-DAY FALLACIES EXPOSED.

MR. DALAL'S MINORITY REPORT.

The following is the Minority Report appended by Mr. D. M. Dalal to the Report of the Currency Committee:—

I regret that the divergence of opinion between my colleagues on the Committee and myself on vital currency principles is so great as to render it impossible for me to concur with the views of the majority.

The tragedy of the great war in its world-wide effects has dealt very unequally with different countries. To India, as a whole, it brought a period of great economic prosperity, because India was able to supply produce and material which were urgently required in connection with the prosecution of the war, besides taking a full active part in the conflict. Notwithstanding this prosperity, which might have been expected to increase her financial strength, India has been called upon to face a veritable revolution in her currency arrangements which must cause widespread and lasting hardship amongst the masses of the people of India.

This revolution has been brought about by the executive action of the authorities by means of raising the sterling rate of exchange. The only occasion on which this Committee were consulted regarding the changes made was when the rate was altered from 2s. to 2s. 2d. Against this alteration I felt it to be my duty to protest.

The rate of exchange was raised by stages from the normal rate of 1s. 4d. to 2s. 4d.; and the reason assigned was that, owing to the rise in the price of silver, the bullion value of the rupee was above the rate fixed from time to time in relation to sterling. But that reason cannot be held to be the sole reason, since even if the price of silver should fall the intention is to maintain the rate of exchange at a much higher level than 1s. 4d.

I cannot acquiesce in the great change in the money arrangements of India which must accompany this alteration in the rate of exchange. The legally-established money standard is the sovereign, with rupees definitely related thereto at the rate of 15 to 1. That standard ratio has been broken by the raising of the rate of exchange, and I hold that it is vitally important that that ratio should be maintained.

REASON FOR RAISING EXCHANGE RATE INADEQUATE.

In my opinion the reason given for raising the rate of exchange is altogether inadequate. The rise in the price of silver could have been prevented by removing the embargo on exports of silver from India after the war had ended, and it was after the war that the greater part of the rise in exchange was brought into force. India could easily have spared silver for export; such exports would have been profitable to her, and they would have prevented the great rise in the price of silver upon which so much has been made to depend through the raising of the rate of exchange. It was chiefly because the export of silver from India was prohibited, and because India was made a potential buyer instead of a seller, that the silver markets were inflamed and the price was raised.

Even if silver exports from India were not considered desirable there was still no occasion for raising the rate of exchange after the war because of the rise in the price of silver. It would only have been necessary to stop the sale of rupee bills by Government in excess of their own Treasury requirements and leave the balance of trade to be adjusted by other means than silver.

There was one important obstacle, to the removal of the embargo on silver exports. The Paper Currency had been heavily watered by the issue of notes not backed by coin but by British Treasury bills held in London. As a war measure and a temporary expedient to meet the difficulties of the time this might have been excused. After the war, however, this temporary expedient had the effect of blocking the removal of the embargo on silver exports by providing the only strong reason for retaining it, namely, the protection of the paper currency coin reserves against withdrawals of silver for export. This temporary expedient, therefore, turned to the permanent disavantage of India when it provided a reason for retaining the embargo. But the necessity for protecting in this way the paper currency coin reserves was due to the very artificial conditions created by the extensive watering of the note-issue, and consequently the need for the embargo was artificial.

As long as a world-wide embargo on gold exports existed a rise to some extent in the rate of exchange could not, perhaps, be temporarily avoided; but when the United States became a free market for gold on the 9th June, 1919, and the gold production of South Africa became available to the highest bidders in London from the 18th July, 1919, the need for further raising the exchange rate from 1s 8d. by four stages to 2s. 4d. was absolutely uncalled for.

These new currency arrangements must, if continued, have disastrous consequences to India and to the people of India. They must seriously disturb the relations existing between creditor and debtor. They will cause dislocation and a set-back to several Indian industries and vast continuous losses on the exports of Indian produce. There is a danger of India's balance of trade turning against her and so checking her prosperity. And it should be remembered that between 100 and 200 millions of people live on the brink of starvation, and a great permanent change in the rate of exchange must ultimately bring intense distress to millions of the helpless masses. A fixed high level of exchange must also cause enormous losses in the rupee value of the invested reserves in sterling securities and of gold held as part of the metallic reserves against the note issue. It will also cause a colossal loss if the sovereigns now held by the Indian public, estimated to amount to about 50,000,000, have to be redeemed at the statutory rate of 15 rupees to the sovereign.

In my opinion the gold exchange standard as applied to India is entirely discredited as a currency system intended to meet Indian conditions. I make every allowance for the difficulties with which it had to contend during and since the war, but the raising of the rate of exchange after the war was over was wholly unnecessary. The people of India have strong objections to the purchase of silver at the present inflated and thoroughly artificial price.

I discuss in detail below these and other points referred to the Committee, and now state here the recommendations I desire to make:—

(a) The money standard in India should remain unaltered; that is, the standard of the sovereign and gold mohurs with rupees related thereto at the ratio of 15 to 1.

(b) Free and unfettered imports and exports by the public of gold bullion and gold coins.

(c) Free and unfettered imports and exports by the public of silver bullion and silver coins.

(d) The gold mint at Bombay to be continued and to receive gold bullion from the public and to coin free of charge gold mohurs of the same exact weight and fineness as the sovereign and to hand them over to the tenderers of gold bullion in less than 15 days.

(e) The Bombay mint to undertake refining of raw gold for the public and not to make any profit on the transaction.

(f) The existing silver rupees of 165 grains of fine silver at present in circulation to continue full legal tender.

(g) As long as the price of silver in New York is over 92 cents Government should not manufacture silver rupees containing 165 grains fine silver.

(h) As long as the price of silver is over 92 cents Government should coin 2-rupee silver coins of reduced fineness compared with that piece of reduced fineness and the same to be unlimited legal tender.

(i) Government to coin a new 8-anna silver piece of reduced gness and the same to be unlimited legal tender.

(j) Government not to coin an 8-anna nickel piece.

(k) Government to sell Council bills by competitive tenders for the amount defined in the Budget as required to be remitted to the Secretary of State. The Budget estimate to show under separate headings the amount of Council bills drawn for Home Charges, for Capital Outlay, and Discharge of Debt. Council bills to be sold for Government requirements only and not for trade purposes, except for the purpose mentioned in the next succeeding recommendation.

(l) "Reverse" drafts on London to be sold only at 1s. 3 29/32d. The proceeds of "Reverse" drafts to be kept apart from all other Government funds and not to be utilised for any purpose except to meet drafts drawn by the Secretary of State at a rate not below 1s. 4 3/32d. per rupee.

(m) Currency notes should be printed in India.

(n) Government not to interfere with the immemorial practice of the Indian public of melting current coins.

(o) The sterling investments held against the Indian note issue to be liquidated as early as possible and transmitted to India in gold.

(p) The use of one-rupee currency notes to be discontinued as early as possible and meanwhile not to be forced into circulation.

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

The terms of reference to the Committee were as follows:—

"To examine the effect of the war on the Indian exchange and currency system and practice and upon the position of the Indian note issue, and to consider whether in the light of this experience and of possible future variations in the price of silver, modifications of system or practice may be required, to make recommendations as to such modifications, and generally as to the policy that should be pursued with a view to meeting the requirements of trade, to maintain a satisfactory monetary circulation, and to ensuring a stable gold exchange standard."

I.—Breakdown of the Standard Ratio between rupees and the sovereign.

The outstanding effect on the Indian exchange and currency system has been that the system has broken down at a time when India enjoyed a large measure of prosperity as displayed by the foreign trade returns. The undertaking by the authorities to supply rupees without limit of amount at the rate of fifteen to the sovereign could not be main-

Continued on Page 10.

WESTERN INDIA CHAMPIONSHIP.

RANGA RAO AND FYZEE PLAY.

The Western India Lawn Tennis Championships advanced another day's play yesterday—the third—and there were half a dozen decisions in Gentlemen's Singles. Enthusiasts who took the trouble to visit the Queen's Road Courts were well rewarded for their trouble if only to see the tenacious match between U. D. Ranga Rao and A. A. Fyzee, and Rajaram Morarji did not have all to say in his match with C. Gonsalves. Syed Hasan had a "walk-over" on account of the illness of Morley Fox, his opponent, who scratched. It is reported that L. C. Parton who had to scratch on Monday, is very ill indeed at Bandora with pneumonia. The games between S. Komamura and G. Laximidas; L. S. Deane and H. Rohlhoff; and D. J. Jeejeebhoy and O. Henry were uneven.

In the first set of the match between S. Komamura and G. Laximidas, the latter secured only four scoring points, reaching 15 in the second and third games and thirty in the fifth. The Japanese player made good use of his powerful forearm drive and was often applauded for some very good placings. G. Laximidas was better in the second set and prevented Komamura from introducing his pet scoring stroke. He won the Jap's service at love in the third game and again took his next service at one deuce, securing the call of 3-all with his own service. Eventually Komamura won the next three games.

L. S. Deane had an easier win over H. Kohlhoff than should be the case. Engaged in the telegraph office. H. Kohlhoff comes from Madras and certainly gave one the impression that he can play the game well. He was obviously put out of balance, first owing to the importance of the occasion and secondly through having to meet so redoubtable a player as he did. He was nervous. Deane won the first four games with six points only scored against him and then Kohlhoff won the fifth game at 30. The sixth game was carried to the fourth deuce before Deane won and Kohlhoff scored only 15 in the seventh game. In the second set Kohlhoff won his second service which was the third game, Deane winning at 6—1, 6—1.

D. J. Jeejeebhoy was too good for O. Henry for all that the latter could do, was to get the fourth game in the first set and the first and fifth in the second set. The third game in the first set went to deuce four times. Jeejeebhoy played as attractively as usual and now he meets L. S. Deane in the third round.

After Rajaram Morarji had won the service of C. Gonsalves, the latter carried off three games and Morarji followed suit at love, thirty and fifteen respectively. Gonsalves then drew to four-all, but Morarji won the set at 6—4. In the second set, the games went against the service till the fourth when Morarji won his and led at 3—1. Gonsalves reduced the discrepancy, but Morarji won the next two games in succession, Gonsalves getting to 4—5 with two more wins when Morarji won his service and the set again at 6—4, and qualified to meet S. Komamura.

The match of the afternoon was between U. D. Ranga Rao for three times in succession; the Western India Open Champion and A. A. Fyzee twice the Doubles champion with Chinmulgund. The match was not timed to commence till a quarter past five, but it could not be terminated owing to the poorness of light at which point each player had won a set, both at 6—2 and the third set was stopped when the call was three-all. On the whole, Ranga Rao was the more convincing. Keeping a splendid length and preventing the ball from kicking, Fyzee was unable to get in his powerful forearm drive and top spin for which he is famous. Ranga Rao, too, was able to put the ball skilfully along the side line. Their base line play was interesting and in fact the match was well worth watching. Fyzee won the first set. He went away with the first two games, when Ranga Rao won his second service and then Fyzee took the next three games. Ranga Rao obtained the seventh game when Fyzee went out the winner at 6—2.

After Fyzee had won the first game in the second set which was Ranga Rao's service, Ranga Rao annexed the next four games before Fyzee obtained his second game and Ranga Rao won the next two.

The third set was a ding-dong struggle and curiously enough the first four games went against the service and the call was two-all. Ranga Rao then won his third service and Fyzee did likewise with his own, the call being three-all. The first game of the third set went to deuce twice and the second game to deuce five times.

THE DAY'S RESULTS.

S. Komamura beat G. Laximidas 6—0, 6—3.

L. S. Deane beat H. Kohlhoff 6—1, 6—1.

D. J. Jeejeebhoy beat O. Henry 6—1, 6—2.

R. Morarji beat C. Gonsalves 6—4, 6—4.

Syed Hasan (W.-O.) M. Fox (scratched).

A. A. Fyzee 6—2, 2—6, 3-all; U. D. Ranga Rao 2—6, 6—2, 3-all—abandoned.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

The following matches will be played to-day at 5-15 sharp:—

Court No. 1:—S. B. Modi and Syed Hasan vs. M. Burn and Harwood.

Court No. 2:—H. Kohlhoff and M. O'Neill vs. D. P. Jeejeebhoy and A. H. Fyzee.

Court No. 4:—Ranga Rao and Maharaja Kumar Shri Vijayarajee Saheb of Kutch vs. Dastgir and P. G. Gollerken.

Court No. 5:—Capt. J. Mathews and S. P. Sutthery vs. Y. B. Wassoodew and C. Gonsalves.

Court No. 6:—L. S. Deane and E. Annett vs. Y. Fujita and S. Komamura.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

ENGLAND BEATS FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 31.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Feb. 4.

In Rugby match at Twickenham to-day, England beat France by eight points to three.

LUCKNOW RACES.

SPRING MEETING CLOSES.

DAY OF SURPRISES.

(From our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Feb. 4.

The Spring Meeting closed to-day after some of the finest racing witnessed here for a long time. The weather was fine after the recent rain and attendance fairly large. A tribute must be paid to the excellent arrangements for the meeting, for which the Secretary, Captain Kirkpatrick, was responsible; as also to the fine judging of Mr. Leslie Lamb, who picked out winners in what was generally the closest finished. A good deal of money went on Grey Stone in the first race; but the supporters of Chester were glad to see their confidence in the favourite was justified. The Martiniere Plate furnished a big surprise, being won by an outsider Submarine II. Still a greater sensation, however, was in store in the next race, when Amalgam at 30 to 1 snatched the verdict by a neck from Lad, favourite Loch being the fourth. What Next, lying a long way behind, won the chase to the general amusement, making his effort, when other horses were blown. Sensation was still the order of the day, when Downey Boy, who opened at 20 and was backed down to 12 with Goodman ran home, an easy winner after leading throughout. A mishap occurred in the last race, Auditor throwing his jockey, Alford. Hatham, one of the favourites, ran off the course.

Details:—

THE LABANTI CUP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Srimohan's CHESTER, 8-13, Northmore 1

Mr. Mace's SUBEH PASHA, 9-2, W. Haxley 2

Mr. Ali Asker's SILVER PRINCE, 8-4, Walker 3

Thakur Sripal Singh's LIGHTNING, 9-13, Mason 4

Also ran:—British 10-0, Grey Stone 9-7, Spark 9-7, Mushroom 7-2, Pharoah 7-0.

Betting:—2 to 1 against Chester, 5 to 2 Subeh Pasha, 3 to 1 Grey Stone, 5 to 1 Silver Prince, 1 to 25 the others.

The race:—From an excellent start Grey Stone leading to straight with Subeh Pasha in a good position on the rails. Two furlongs from home Subeh Pasha went to the front, but was caught and passed by Chester, who won easily by one length 1½ lengths between second and third, head between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 24½ secs.

THE PATIALA CUP.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Hameeduddeen Ahmed's AMALGAM, 7-0 (cd 7-1), Melsom 1

Thakur Sripal Singh's LUCKY 8-8, Mason 2

Major H D N Lucas' CANBERRA, 7-7, (cd 7-11), Alford 3

Mr. Toogood's LOCH D, 8-11, Walker ... 4

Also ran:—Diana 9-5, Kilti 7-7, Leila 7-2.

Betting:—6 to 4 against Loch D, 3 to 1 Lad, 7 to 4 Leila, 7 to 1 Diana, 20 to 1 Canberra, 30 to 1 Amalgam.

The race:—The field ran in a bunch for the greater part of the journey, with Loch D showing slightly ahead. Near the post Lad drew ahead and appeared the likely winner, when Amalgam shot to the front and going Well Done by a head, neck between second and third, one length between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 35 secs.

THE MARTINIERE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Garda's SUBMARINE II, 7-0, Karim 1

Maharaja of Rajpipla's TIPSTER, 9-2, Northmore 2

Maharaja of Patiala's RED DUKE, 9-5, Walker 3

Thakur Sripal Singh and Rajendra Singh's BALLY APPLE, 8-6, Dobie 4

Also ran:—Black Prince 7-0 (cd 7-1).

Betting:—Evens Tipster, 9 to 4 against Bally Apple, 5 to 1 Red Duke, 8 to 1 Submarine II, 25 to 1 Black Prince.

The race:—Submarine got away first, but entering the straight Tipster secured a good place on the rails and was leading, when Submarine II came upon outside with Red Duke in attendance and won an exciting race by a short head, head between second and third, neck between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 18 secs.

THE GATWICK PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Mr. J. N. Roy Chowdhary's DOWNEY BOO, 8-3, Walker 1

Mr. Thomas' JACK, 10-2, Dobie 2

Thakur Sripal Singh's TALCUM, 9-3, Mason 3

Mr. Garda's SYMPTOMS, 8-13, W. Huxley 4

Also ran:—Stepaside 8-3.

Betting:—3 to 1 against Symptoms, 3 to 1 Jack, 5 to 1 Talcum, 12 to 1 Downey Boy, 20 to 1 Stepaside.

The race:—Downey Boy went away with a long lead of his field, but others drew up at the three furlongs, where Downey Boy still leading, secured a good place on the rails. In the run home, despite the eleventh hour challenge by Jack, Downey Boy won by half a length, 3 lengths between second and third, short head between third and fourth.

Time:—2 mins. 13 secs.

THE CTESIPHON PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Mr. Ebrahim Nasar's TANKARD, 9-9, Buckley 1

Lieut.-Col. Cook Young's NATIONAL, 8-11, Quinn 2

Capt. Bernard's CHEST, 10-6, Walker ... 3

Mr. Ahmed Hajamy's VANGUARD, 7-7, A. Harrison 4

Also ran:—Glimese 9-7, Hatham 9-5, Bolt Away 9-5, Top Notch 8-3, Auditor 7-12, Charity 7-10, Paradise 7-7.

Betting:—3 to 1 against Glencoe, 4 to 1 Hatham, 5 to 1 Tankard and 27 to 20 the others.

The race:—Auditor fell at the start, throwing his rider and Hatham bolted off the course. Charity led most of the way, but was caught at the three furlongs. Tankard then went to the front and won fairly easily by 1 length, half length between second and third, 2½ lengths between third and fourth.

Time:—2 mins. 27 secs.

THE PRINCESTON TOWN CLASS.—Distance 2 miles over Steeplechase Course.

Capt. J. Wallington and W. Wills' WHAT NEXT, 10-5, Capt. Newill ..... K 1

Lieut.-Col. Criston's MAYFLOWER, 11-0, Major Keran 2

Mr. Darck's TALLYMARKER, 9-2 (cd 9-13), Mr. E C Bishop 3

Also ran:—Three ran.

Betting:—5 to 4 on Mayflower, 2 to 1 against What Next, 6 to 1 Tallymarker.

The race:—Mayflower with What Next [illegible] over the water jump. What Next then fell behind and Tallymarker cut out, running till a mile from home, where he was passed by Mayflower. What Next, long way in rear. After the last jump, What Next [illegible] ed up and, catching Mayflower in the ra[illegible] drew ahead and won quite easily by [illegible] lengths, 5 lengths between second and third.

Time:—4 mins. 14 secs.

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Tickets may be had at the Booking Office of the Theatre on the day of the performance.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, February 5, 1920.

THE MENACE AND THE DUTY.

The first piece of news we get from Mr. Andrews on his reaching South Africa is most alarming. The situation has reached the worst stage possible, all rights of Indians being menaced by the agitation of white residents and the gradual collusion of the Government in the Anti-Asiatic movement. We speak of the gradual collusion of the South African Government, because the anxiety for full enquiry and equitable treatment has been steadily flagging since July last. We infer from the report of Mr. Andrews that the friendly representations of Sir George Barnes which we were asked to trust for some measure of fruitfulness, have not availed anything. The generous testimony of General Smuts to the rights and character of Indian settlers has been forgotten, and the fair words of statesmen are only adding to the bitterness of our disillusionment. Have the Government of India been taking an adequately vigilant interest in the fate of Indians in South Africa? The correspondence between Mr. Gandhi and Sir George Barnes does not reveal much more than was contained in the Viceroy's speech in the Imperial Council. Lord Chelmsford, speaking in the Council, repeated his plea for calmness. Indians have been calm enough but the advice that our cause should not be spoiled by impatience or over-excitement may be carried too far. Racial sentiment, the weakness of subjection and the restriction of reciprocal action, have rendered the Government of India a feeble instrument for the protection of Indians abroad, and reduced their function to that of the unfortunate widow. "Already I think" his Excellency said, "by steady and moderate representation, we have done much to ensure a friendly hearing for our case." The Commission was promised to be made Imperial and representative; steady and moderate representation failed to influence the Union Government to accept it. An Indian was to accompany the delegation from India, but nothing came out of it. The contribution of the Government of India seems to consist of the selection of an officer to negotiate in South Africa. But are the Government of India carefully following the development of affairs?

Lord Chelmsford said that the personnel of the Commission and the terms of reference had not been announced. Yet the "Times of India" was informed by its Cape Town correspondent, in a letter dated December 17, that the Commission had been appointed, and the members consisted of Judge Lange, Colonel Wylie, and Mr. Edward Rooth. Surely Lord Chelmsford speaking at the end of January should have been better acquainted with the progress and formation of the enquiry. It is curious that while the cables are loaded with ten per cent. of the total traffic on official account, the Government of India should remain so poorly informed on vital matters. A similar attitude of dependence on newspapers was exhibited by Lord Chelmsford as he replied to the Khilafat Deputation. However that may be, calmness we should have as far as possible. But between whirlwind agitation and nervous stagnation, there can be a choice of method involving well informed representations at the right quarter. The Indian Overseas Association in London have been wisely endeavouring to get larger terms of reference and better representation of Indians. The plea for wider enquiry cannot be so audacious as to upset a Government responsible for Mr. Malan's promise of a full enquiry, while the claim of Indian representation is nothing preposterous. The two claims may still be urged without undue risk of inflaming the susceptibilities of the colourphobe. We think it may be prudently done, and if we cannot so much as utter a whisper in favour of judicial procedure for fear of the demon in the colonial, we shall be ignoring the man in him entirely. Anyway, frank representations made at the right quarter and in the right spirit, are more important than silence. We should not, of course, embarrass anyone, if we can help it, but all Governments benefit by being embarrassed by proper representations. Mr. Andrews' message, brief as it is, puts the plea for stoical silence out of court. If the threat is that of downright ruin and racial extinction, let us face it without nervous hesitation that a worse thing might befall us through protest.

If we have blamed the Government of India for having appeared to be inadequately informed, we have most firmly to censure the public and their leaders for the discreditable apathy they have been exhibiting. It is time some of our leaders gave up, both in the Council and outside, quarelling over the measure and manner of ejaculating sentiments—of loyalty and co-operation—in connection with the Reform Scheme. They were having all the time reports of the threatened oppression of our countrymen in Africa. We may, with due deference to the plea of calmness regarding South Africa, eliminate that quarter, and yet ask our leaders as to what they have done about the race strife in East Africa. They have been indifferent, and disgracefully indifferent. Neither public meetings, nor representations nor propaganda, were seen in connection with the development of the wrong. Mr. C. F. Andrews is doing us inestimable service, but he is one of the great symbols and messengers of Providence who from time to time appear in all lands. The Bombay public has done nothing. Sympathy there has been, but action has been sluggish. There is the estimable and well-endowed body called the Imperial Citizenship Association, but the Committee, including the paid secretary, do not seem to have stirred in the matter of convening a single public meeting of all the citizens of Bombay. How many leaflets have they issued on the question of East Africa? What representations have they made to the authorities? Are they in touch with the Indian Association at Naorobi? We are without evidences in any of these respects. Either they are doing formidable things in modest seclusion or they are doing nothing at all. As for other leaders and bodies, is it not time to requisition a Sheriff's meeting and protest against the infamous persecution of Indians in East Africa? Prominent citizens, young and old, seem to be variously preoccupied, but there are occasions when, without the contention of political creeds, they could all unite as Indians, and the situation in East Africa is one of that kind. We would ask prominent people to join, without rivalry, in caling upon the Sheriff to convene a public meting of the citizens of Bombay, and do what is right with regard to East Africa. We cannot understand the nature of the moral anaesthesia that seems to have latterly overtaken the publicists of Bombay, but if ever there was need for moral energy and devotion to public interest, it is now. We hope something will be done to express, frankly, emphatically and insistently, our feeling regarding the treatment of Indians abroad. The question of South Africa was in 1913 discussed by Indians and Europeans in a great public meeting. The area of persecution has been widening since then, and it is all the more reason that we should unite to express our feelings about East Africa and South Africa.

THE TURK AND THE DARDANELLES.

The Prime Minister recently declared that the control of the Dardanelles and the Bhosphorus must be taken out of the hands of the Turks. The grounds assigned for thus depriving the Turks of the control of their waterways was that the Turks "treacherously slammed those doors in our face" and that but for this "treachery" we could "have sent our fleets" and munition ships into the Black Sea to help the Russians and Rumanians. Captain E. N. Bennet writing to the "Westminster Gazette" thus exposes the underlying fallacy of the arguments used by the Premier. He writes:—

Such a line of argument furnishes one more instance of the incurable sloppiness and inaccuracy which mark so many of the Prime Minister's public utterances. By the Berlin Treaty of 1878, as well as the earlier treaties of 1841 and 1856, Turkey was accorded the absolute right to close the Dardanelles and Bosphorus to foreign warships. Does Mr. George believe that during her period of neutrality she could have reasonably been expected to permit Entente cruisers and munition vessels to enter the Black Sea? It is true that the Ottoman Government did allow the "Goeben" and "Breslau" to pass the Dardanelles, but these vessels, purchased by the Turks to replace the two we seized on the Tyne, passed into the Ottoman fleet with Turkish crews under Admiral Limpus; and the "Times" of August 13, 1914, states that "the right of the Ottoman Government to buy the German ships seems not to be questioned in British official quarters."

If Mr. George is referring to Turkey's subsequent defence of the Dardanelles against ourselves, there was, of course, no more "treachery" involved in this obvious action on the part of a belligerent nation than in our own defence of the Thames Estuary, or our closing of the Suez Canal.

As Captain Bennet says "we had a right to expect from Mr. George some careful and reasoned argument for a step of such vast importance." But apparently any stick is good enough to beat the Turks with among the zealots who, as some one has said, appear to be convinced that God made the Turks by an oversight. As for the step suggested by the Premier we may usefully quote the views of a French journal, the "Figaro"—the French view generally is to let the Sultan stay on the Golden Horn. The "Figaro" demands the maintenance of the Sultan and the Turkish Government at Constantinople, for it considers it to be the most effective guarantee for the liberty of the Straits that can be hoped for.

Notes of the Day.

America Breaks Away.

The Inter-Party negotiations between Republicans and Democrats have broken down. It is an error to interpret the dispute as a pure faction fight, for the issue of intervention outside the bounds of the New World, was being strongly contested on principle. The breakdown of negotiations has almost coincided with Lord Grey's diplomatic assent to the claim that the United States should possess additional votes in the League of Nations. The collapse of negotiations is over a vital issue, namely, Article X of the Treaty. It runs: "The members of the League undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League. In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression, the Council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled." If there is one clause in the Treaty, whose rejection goes to cut the heart out of the League of Nations, it is this. The reservation to which the Republicans hold tenaciously, must now precipitate a crisis. The relations between the United States, as the creditor country of Europe, and the nations of Europe will not be drawn closer by the statement of the Secretary of the Treasury who says: "The United States cannot undertake to finance the requirements of Europe." The gulf of alienation between the independent interests of America and Europe is being widened by developments, both political and economic.

A Characteristic Move.

When complaints about the non-publication of facts regarding the Punjab were made in England, Mr. Montagu tried to evade all responsibility by saying that the Hunter Committee excused every body from giving and getting reports. Now, before the Hunter Committee has reported, publication is given to a report by the Punjab Government on the disturbances, so that the fault of the Government is that they are slow, but well-intentioned! Does not the fact of their sending a report show that they had nothing to conceal, and that if there is any blame, it is only that of delay? The Punjab Goernment sent their report early in October, so that they were able to finish their investigations and establish their findings roughly before the Hunter Committee. It would be interesting to know if the document now presented for the edification of the public had been placed before the Committee during the secret sessions. The version of the Punjab Government has not been published in India, though it was available for Government long ago. The result of the present move in Britain will be that the public will be educated in Dyerite versions and will be benefited by a counterblast to the Hunter Committee evidence. The report will also serve Sydenhamites and their allies as a manual of quotations. We shall in the end have the official story of the Punjab Government, the semi-official story of the Hunter Committee and the non-official story of the Congress Sub-Committee; and the Punjab Government have got in advance of all others with their report. There is nothing like enterprise, but we ask Government to publish it in this country.

The Next Viceroy.

We are having the usual crop of rumours that spring in advance of the appointment of a Viceroy. The names that are suggested create what young speakers refer to as mingled feelings. The "Statesman" is informed that Field-Marshal Haig is being pressed to accept the office. A few months ago, the Duke of Northumberland was good enough to contradict a rumour about his possibilities. As names come, they suggest the refreshing notion that Lord Chelmsford might go, but feelings of unalloyed pleasure freeze with the mention of unwelcome names. The Bolshevik scare and the Mid-Asian ferment would of course appeal to some as reasons for the appointment of a military man and they would incidentally have the pleasure of expecting "strong" measures in dealing with the internal situation of the country. Lord Kitchener who was keen on the Viceroyalty, was something of an administrator, but the soldier's qualities fail in countries that have reached a stage far above the nomadic. Lord Haig may be a good man in his own sphere and that he is not lacking in commonsense, is plain from the manner in which he is reported to have refused the proposal. The progress and contentment of the country should be the first asset of safety, and if the British Government would give up the practice of looking for Viceroys among the titled ranks and select a good Liberal statesman from among Commoners, they might succeed—much better than they did on the last occasion. And with the reform scheme to be developed and the movement for Home Rule to be wisely recognised, the selection of a military Viceroy would be a mistake—as perhaps Lord French himself would testify.

The Birth of Diarchy.

Diarchy, the strange offspring of Mr. Lionel Curtis' musings and the godsend to Mr. Montagu, has come to stay amongst us. If the "Morning Post" could be trusted, there was an entertaining dialogue between Lord Chelmsford and Mr. Montagu at the threshold of their enquiry in India. Lord Chelmsford asked: "How can we ever come to an agreement since I believe in a Trinity and you believe in a Unity." "Let us split the difference", said Mr. Montagu, and behold Diarchy is inaugurated! Lord Chelmsford after his theological compromise did all but worship strange gods; but if Lord Chelmsford is an apostate to his first faith, it is hardly reverent of the "Morning Post" to deride him as the "puppet of Mr. Montagu"; and Mr. Montagu is the pagan Jew whose faith and personality stink in the nostrils of the "Morning Post", which believes in the Athanasian creed and pleads for a vampire destiny for the British race. We doubt the veracity of the story if only for the reason that Lord Chelmsford is devoid of the humour necessary for the great conundrum.

The Menace in India

In Mr. Banerjea's speeches, there has always been a redundancy of expressions, but his address to the Rotary Club in Calcutta, calling for the co-operation of Europeans, had a peroration of singular eloquence, and originality of diction. It is, therefore, with regret that we reproduce the following letter appearing in the "Manchester Guardian", as suggestive of sentiments different from those Mr. Banerjea invoked from his audience:—

The most serious menace to the peaceful maintenance of British rule in India is the irreconcilable and, in many cases, disloyal attitude of the majority of Englishmen in India at the present time. It is a truism to say that the real government of the Indian people is in the hands of the British officials in India itself, who, together with the military, are the concrete representatives of the British Raj. And yet the Anglo-Indian press in India seems to be hostile towards any attempt at reconciliation. It has indulged in an outburst of disloyal criticism of the King's Proclamation, speaking of it as "a stab in the back", and suggesting that Mr. Montagu intends the Proclamation to be a political sop for allaying the bitterness of the Indian people. Never have conciliation and mutual trust been more needed in India than at the present moment, a fact evidently realised by the King-Emperor. But if every attempt to convey a new spirit into our mutual relationships is frustrated by irreconcilable British in India itself, then there can be no hope of anything but bitterness, and eventually a situation of antagonism to British rule which will make our continued presence in India intolerable to ourselves [illegible] than to [illegible].

AS OTHERS SEE US.

THE OUTSIDE POINT OF VIEW.

(BY THE ONLOOKER.)

In most communities the truth is admitted of the saying that outsiders often see most of the game; "the game" in this case being intended to embrace life generally. The aphorism is certainly not less true of India than of other lands, but the bulk of the people in this great country of contrasts and diversities are so intensely preoccupied by their own views and concerns of one sort and another the struggle for bare sustenance, or the scramble after surplus wealth, or the quest of fame, political or social, literary, artistic, scientific, or what not—that they seldom give a thought to other folk's views regarding themselves and their varied interests. And that is rather a pity, because it tends to narrow outlook, to looking at life always *en detail*, never *en gros*, to thinking rarely of the Presidency, hardly ever of India, but always of some little individual circle, as it were well within gharri radius. It is often helpful to know "How it strikes a Contemporary", and, remembering how frequently the average man is unable to see the wood for the trees, it is just as well that newspaper readers should give consideration at times to the detached point of view of the spectator from outside. India is, in this year of grace 1920, entering upon an era in her history the natural end and goal of which is responsible self-government, and of all things, therefore, this is the time for the cultivation of broad views, for a general widening of the individual's outlook upon life and affairs, and for a catholic and open-minded regard for the outside spectator's impressions and conclusions.

That, in short, is this column's reason of being.

Selfishness-The Obstacle.

The sober fact is that in these days we are most of us a great deal too self-centred. Possibly, we always have been. Certainly, there is to-day deal too much ego in the cosmos, so far as the bulk of us are concerned. And, let there be no mistake about it, individualistic self-seeking is the most serious of all drags upon the wheels of the car of progress. Self-sacrifice and comradeship, self-forgetting patriotism and sincere, modest devotion to the interests of the community: these are qualities which the get-rich-quick person may and probably does sniff at as hopeless back-numbers, too old-fashioned for twentieth century life. Well, the truth is that selfishness and unselfishness are no more old fashioned or new fashioned than the Himalayas. Like love and death they have been part of life since life began; and it is as true in 1920 as it was one thousand or ten thousand years ago that unselfishness and self-sacrifice lie at the roots of all real progress. There is no exception to this rule; none whatever. Search where you will among the annals of progress, and behind each great forward-step you shall find the records, not of noisy self-advertisers, not of notoriety-hunting or any other form of self-seeking, but of quiet, steady effort on the part of modest and determined men, animated by no greed of personal gain, but by the true spirit of service, which is based upon man's devotion to his fellow men. Narrowness of every kind, and selfishness in particular, are the negation and antithesis of progress. National advance cannot be based upon speech-making or individual self-seeking.

"No easy hopes or lies
Will bring us to our goal;
But iron sacrifice
Of body, will and soul."

Work Not Talk.

This is surely the most notable point made by Lord Sinha in the various public utterances made since his return to India. His message to Bombay and through Bombay to India, crystallised much needed wisdom into a few words:

"Let us begin to work; let that be our agitation; and do not let us continue merely to talk, for that may end in nothing and will probably do us a great deal of harm."

Lord Sinha had in mind the large field of duty lying before the patriotic and enlightened citizens of this country, in relation to the Constitutional Reforms, and India's progress generally, and counsel more apt to the moment's needs no man could give. Let us, by study and real work, qualify ourselve to get all the good there is to be got out of the powers already placed at our disposal; instead of neglecting these, in order to argue, discuss and clamour regarding powers still to be obtained. Lord Sinha is too shrewd, too logical, too far-seeing a man to suffer gladly the misguided person who, after exhaustingly glib clamour regarding the inadequacy of the Reforms, admits at a pinch that he has never read the famous Report, or the findings of the Committees appointed to examine its recommendations; the intensely loquacious critic of dyarchy who, pressed on the point, shows you that he has not yet ascertained the difference between "Transferred" and "Reserved."

Wanted Informed Criticism.

Like every other country in the world, India needs the bracing and cleansing influences of criticism. But its problems are far too numerous and delicate, the work to be done too great and many-sided to permit of enlightened Indians extending approval or countenance any longer to the facile type of critic who twirls a shillalagh over his head and, asked about his politics, affirms vociferously that he is "against the Government." Destruction and negation, however eloquent or entertaining, mere "agitation," on the lines of Paddy at a fair and spoiling for a fight, no longer will entitle their exponents to consideration, as the shrewder members of all classes in India are beginning to realise; even though some of the alleged "leaders" are in danger of falling so far behind their flocks as to become "back numbers," as the result not adapting themselves to rapidly changing

(Continued on page 10.)

FIJI AND BRITISH GUIANA.

QUESTION OF INDIAN COLONISATION.

MR. BANNERJEA WANTS COMMITTEE.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S OPPOSITION.

RESOLUTION "VERY INOPPORTUNE."

SIR G. LOWNDES' ATTACK ON THE PANDIT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 4.

A meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning, H. E. the Viceroy presided. There was a full attendance of members and a large number of visitors were present. Sir Thomas Holland, Mr. P. J. G. Pipon, and Haji Chaudhudi Muhammad Ismail took oath of allegiance.

INTERPELLATIONS.

INDIANS IN S. AFRICA.

At question time, Sir George Barnes, replying to Rai Sita Nath Roy Bahadur's question regarding the safeguarding of interests of Indians in East Africa, said that the Government of India had not received official information about the proposed Removal of Undesirables Ordinance of the East African Protectorate, and they had no right to assume that the word "undesirables" connoted and was limited to Indian subjects. They had however already addressed the Secretary of State for India on the subject and had expressed the hope that in the absence of the Governor of East African Protectorate no anti-Indian legislation will be passed through the Legislative Council and that no action detrimental to Indian interests would be taken pending the discussion with Lord Milner in London.

PROVINCIAL JUDICIAL SERVICE IN BENGAL.

Sir William Vincent, replying to Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi's question regarding the provincial judicial service in Bengal said: (a) the views of the Government of Bengal on the recommendations of the Public Services Commission on relating to the provincial judicial service have been received, (b) no orders have yet been passed, but the proposals in regard to the pay of provincial civil and judicial services of Bengal and other provinces also were submitted to the Secretary of State on the 9th December last. Other questions connected with these services have recently been referred to him. The Bengal Government's proposal for an increase of their judicial cadre has been deferred pending decision on the question of reorganisation.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Mr. Shafi, replying to Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda's question regarding venereal diseases, said: the Hon. Member's attention is invited to the reply given by the Hon. Sir Sankaran Nair to the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy's question on the same subject on the 20th September 1917. Information regarding the action which the local Governments might take was not called for, and hence is not available. Certain alterations in the statistical tables of the working of hospitals and dispensaries are under consideration, so as to elucidate more clearly the incidence of venereal diseases throughout British India. The hon. member will be interested to learn that a League for Combating Venereal Diseases was formed in the city of Bombay in March 1917 and through the generosity of the Western India Turf Club, which gave a donation of Rs. 30,000, has established a dispensary in the city. The dispensary is reported to be doing exceptionally good work. The expenditure of the League is between Rs. 20,000 and Rs 25,000. The Bombay Municipal Corporation gives an annual grant of Rs. 7,500 and the Local Government an annual grant of Rs. 15,000. Action for coping with these diseases has also been taken by the Dufferin Fund Association, and, it is understood, by other authorities.

BOMBATING BOLSHEVISM IN INDIA.

Mr. H. R. C. Dorbs, replying to Sir Gangadar Chitnavis' question regarding the Russian Bolshevik forces, said: The Government of India are fully alive to the importance of excluding Bolshevik influence from India and have, for some time been engaged in measures for that purpose. It would not be in the public interest to state what those measures are.

PROCEEDINGS.

On the motion of Mr. Shafi the Census Bill was referred to Select Committee.

I. S. VESSELS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Sir George Barnes introduced the Indian Steam Vessels Act Amendment Bill 1917. The following is the statement of objects and reasons of the Bill:—The Board of Trade have introduced a new formula determining the nominal horse-power of marine engines. This formula expresses the power of such engines with more accuracy than the old formula, and the Government of India wish to make it applicable to inland steam vessels in India. The general effect of the new formula is to raise the nominal horse-power of existing vessels. It is consequently necessary to amend the figures of nominal horse-power given in sections 25, 26 and 27 of the Inland Steam Vessels Act 1917. As, otherwise, masters and engineers who have had charge of these vessels for years and are fully competent to do so would be precluded from doing so any longer. It is at the same time considered desirable to give local Governments power to relax, to some extent, the stringency of the conditions laid down in the Act, so as to enable persons, holding second-class masters' certificates or firts-class engine-drivers' certificates granted under the Inland Steam Vessels Act or engine-drivers' certificates granted under the Indian Steamships Act 1884, to be licensed in certain circumstances as masters or engineers of vessels having engines of a somewhat higher nominal horse-power than the existing law allows. The conditions under which such licenses should be granted are stated in clause 2 of the Bill.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Mr. Hailey moved that the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Government Securities be referred to Select Committee. He explained the existence of various defects and doubtful points in the present law regarding Government securities, which has for some time pointed to the necessity of overhauling and recasting that Act in order that the law governing such securities and the procedure and regulations based thereon may be better adopted to requirements of modern conditions. The principal changes introduced by this Bill were, (a) to legalise certain matters in the existing practice and procedure which, it is desirable, to maintain but of which the legal basis is at present doubtful, (b) to obviate difficulties and delays which are at present liable to occur in cases of disputed or doubtful claims on promissory notes in discovering who is the Governments legal creditor in respect of such notes, (c) to relax the present procedure in certain matters such as receiving notice of a trust and securities held by office-holders and (d) to provide special facilities in cases of small holding of which the holder has died or is a minor.

Mr. Hailey, in explaining the necessity of the motion, said the bill at present confined itself to contributions from banks and large financial houses. Government's policy of late had been to endeavour to extend the sphere of subscriptions as far as possible and to bring small subscribers on to the loan list, whenever they could. In the loan of 1917, there were 1,55,000 subscribers and in that of 1919 there were 2,30,000 subscribers. There were two smaller points which they desired to take power to bring under the Bill. One was to enable persons occupying public offices to hold securities without such securities being entered in their own names and to make more summary procedure for settling dispute claims on promissory notes. For these there must be some wide room-making power.

The motion was carried.

CHARITABLE AND RELIGIOUS TRUSTS

Sir William Vincent moved that the Bill to provide more effectual control over administration of charitable and religious trusts be referred to a Select Committee. He said when he last introduced the bill in the Council there was no dissentient voice at all and from conversations and discussions outside the Council he had reason to believe that the measure would command itself to Hon. Members. The Governments of the Central Provinces, Assam, and Bihar and Orissa all welcomed the bill and the Government of Bengal, besides welcoming it, observed that there was nothing in it which was repugnant to religious sentiments but the Punjab Government said that the bill was an advance on public opinion. The speaker doubted whether that was correct. Some thought the Punjab should be excluded from the area to be provided under the Act. The Government of the U. P. was of opinion that the measure should be postponed until there was larger and more representative Council. The Government of Madras was anxious to deal with the subject entirely by local legislation. Even in those provinces from which dissentient notes had come there were many writers and authorities and associations who had approved heartily of the provisions of the Bill. Indeed, there were many who thought that the Bill did not go far enough. The Government of India had left to local Governments and all provincial assemblies to deal further with trusts in any manner they might think fit subject to conditions which the Secretary of State had imposed. He hoped the members would realise the difficulties in attempting to put a more comprehensive measure. It would be perfectly open to any member of the new Legislative Assembly to bring forward a measure which would have additional powers of control. Now the present Bill was enough and it could not go further. "If I propose to introduce any more comprehensive scheme", continued Sir William, "I have first of all to convince my colleagues here and secondly the Secretary of State and India Office, which is rather very conservative in dealing with these matters. I should also meet a certain amount of opposition from the conservative section of the people. I hope a Bill which goes in any way to prevent a really scandalous misappropriation of public trust funds, which goes on at the present moment and supported by the educated opinion throughout the country will commend itself to this house."

POSTPONEMENT SUGGESTED.

Mr. Chanda moved an amendment that the motion to refer the Charitable and Religious Trusts Endowment Bill to a select committee do stand over till 1921. He said he was bringing forward his amendment because he felt the bill did not go far enough. He was in sympathy with the principles underlying the bill, but feared the procedure adopted was unsatisfactory. Speaking broadly, there were two remedies proposed by this bill. Any one interested in a trust might move the judge and through him obtain such an information and secondly trustees of these trusts might apply to the judge for direction and advise. The second part of the remedy was rather mischievous. He thought if the bill were held over till the constitution of new Councils it would be dealt by members fully representing public opinion. The United Provinces had under its jurisdiction more religious and charitable trusts than any other provinces. He thought it better the bill should be postponed for consideration by the reformed councils.

PANDIT MALAVIYA.

Pandit Malaviya, in supporting Mr. Chanda's amendment, said there had been a good deal of just complaint that religious trusts had not been managed well and did not fulfil object of the trusts. He was in sympathy with the principles of the Bill and strongly supported the view of the Lieutenant Governor of the United Provinces who wished consideration of the Bill be postponed till new Councils came into existence. This question, Pandit Malaviya held, would be better considered in provincial councils. Delay was regrettable, but could not be helped. The fact remained that the measure did not go far enough. If that was so it might first as well stand over till reconstituted councils came into being.

Mr. S. Sinha did not appreciate the views expressed by Mr. Chanda and Pandit Malaviya. He supported the motion of Sir William Vincent. Mismanagement of religious trusts in India was a grave scandal and no more time should be lost. He thought the present Council was cultured enough and competent enough to decide this question. He would strongly deprecate any further postponement.

MR. BANNERJEA.

Mr. S. N. Bannerjea agreed with the view that the bill did not go further and also with the views that local legislative councils were most competent to deal with the bill. But the scandal had gone on for more than the life time of the present generation and any measure to rectify it should be welcomed. Moreover, the lead of the Government of India in this matter should be accepted at once. He was approached by a Mahant of Bengal, who should remain nameless for the present, in procuring postponement of the measure but he gave an emphatic reply in the negative. He accorded his strong support to the Bill.

Sardar Sunder Singh was sorry that the Punjab Government did not support the bill. There were many charitable institutions in the Punjab, which were mismanaged and he supported the motion of the Home Member.

Sir William Vincent, replying to the debate, said the position of Government was clear. If the majority of members approved, Government would proceed with the measure; if not drop it. They also agreed with the view that the bill did not go far enough, but it was open to any honourable member to bring in his own measure. Government wanted to take the first step in the matter.

MOTION CARRIED.

Mr. Chanda's motion was negatived and, on the motion of Sir William Vincent, the Council divided and the amendment was rejected by 55 voting against and two voting in favour. The original motion of Sir William Vincent [illegible] bill (Religious Trusts) to a select committee was put and carried.

WORKMEN'S BREACH OF CONTRACT ACT.

Sir William Vincent moved the Bill further to amend the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act of 1859 be referred to a select committee, consisting of Sir George Lowndes, Mr. Sarma, Mr. Crum, Mr. Sinha, Mr. Sydney Crookshank, Mr. Aller, Dr. De, and himself. The speaker explained that the bill was generally well received by the Council last September. It was circulated and met with general approval. The Governments of the Punjab, Assam and the Central Provinces accepted the bill and these provinces were mainly affected. Bombay considered it an improvement and Bengal supported it. There was also a volume of opinion in favour of the local repeal. Sir William announced that [illegible] and members would be at liberty to speak and vote as they liked.

Mr. S. Sinha suggested Mr. Christie of Burma be added to the Committee.

Pandit Malaviya emphasised the need for total repeal and quoted Sir Benjamin Robertson's opinion in support of his contentions. He thought in view the importance of labour and the Government of India's representation at the Washington Labour Conference, the Act was a handicap on Labour.

Sir William Vincent, summing it up, pointed out Pandit Malaviya supported the bill as an improvement but he was glad that he was not opposing it and only making a request. There was nothing in the Bill which was not for the sole benefit of the labourer and denied that the bill penalised an ordinary breach of contract. The bill was referred to a Select Committee and Mr. Christie was also added to it.

GUIANA AND FIJI COLONISATION.

Mr. Surendranath Bannerjea, in moving the resolution for the appointment of a Committee of the Council to discuss the questions of Indian colonisation with the British-Guiana and Fiji deputations, said the motion was a non-committal one and the Council did not pledge itself to anything definite. The question they had to decide was whether there was any necessity for such an enquiry and whether there were materials enough to justify it. If the answer was in the affirmative, the Committee should be appointed. If not, it should be dropped. In his opinion if there was no ground and no materials for the recommendations made by the Deputation there was even then no harm in a Committee duly authorised, meeting them. They had come from long distances upon what they believed to be an important errand affecting their interests and it would be only a matter of courtesy and fairness to meet them and hear what they had to say. He must, at this stage, mention that there was not the smallest desire on the part of the Council and, perhaps, on the part of the Government to revive in any shape indentured labour which had been definitely abandoned with no hope of renewal. It was a system of quasi-slavery which had been unequivocally condemned and which Indian opinion would never tolerate. Its revival was unthinkable. If there was to be free colonisation or free emigration into any part of the British Empire it must be under conditions of self-respect involving equal status with British subjects in those parts of the Empire and under adequate guarantees given by competent authority, providing and safguarding the interests of Indian emigrants.

Mr. Bannerjea quoted the opinions of Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Andrews, than whom he said there were no greater authorities on this subject. Mr. Gandhi said that once assured that equal rights for Indian existed in regard to political, municipal, legal, commercial and industrial matters in British Guiana and that they were not alone receiving fair treatment from the administration and the general community, but would also be guaranteed the continuance of such fair treatment he would not oppose any scheme of free colonisation by Indian agricultural families. Mr. Andrews said that he had no objection to any scheme of free colonisation and that he had always understood that equality of all races existed in British Guiana under a liberal constitution, that Indians were fairly treat-

(Continued on page 10.)

THE LIMIT!

WORST SITUATION IN S. AFRICA.

We have received the following cable from Mr. C. F. Andrews, dated February 2nd, from Johannesburg:—

"Worst situation since 1913, every right endangered."—ANDREWS.

AMERICA AND PEACE TREATY.

VISCOUNT GREY'S EXPLANATORY LETTER.

BRITISH POSITION VINDICATED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 31.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., Feb. 4.

"The Times" publishes a long letter from Viscount Grey explaining the American attitude towards the Peace Treaty. He says:—The Senates' reservation concerning British votes must give rise to some difficulties [illegible] Dominions. The latter are full members of the League, and cannot admit any qualification of that right. We can neither give way about the votes for self-governing Dominions, nor can we ignore the real political difficulty in the United States. It may be sufficient to observe that so far as is known the reservation of the United States does not in any way challenge the right of self-governing Dominions to exercise their votes, nor does it state that the United States will necessarily reject any decision in which those votes have been cast. It is therefore possible that in practice no dispute will ever arise. Our object is to maintain the status of the self-govering Dominions, not to secure greater British voting power than American voting power and we have no objection in principle to the increase of the American vote.

BREAKDOWN OF COMPROMISE NEGOTIATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 4.

WASHINGTON.—The Inter-Party Conference of the Senate which assembled with the object of reading a compromise on the peace treaty broke up to-day without arriving at a result, after Senator Lodge had refused to accept the reservation proposed by Mr. Taft in respect of Article Ten. Senator Hitchcock has announced his intention of giving notice to the Senate, that he will move that the treaty be taken up on the floor of the House on February 10th.

TEXT OF MR. TAFT'S RESERVATION.

CONGRESS TO DECIDE U. S. INTERVENTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 31.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., Feb. 4.

WASHINGTON.—M. Taft's reservation which Senator Lodge declined to agree to declare:—The United States declines assume any obligations to preserve territorial integrity of any other countr under the provisions of Article Ten, or to employ the forces of the United States for any purpose, but the Congress will consider and decide what moral obligation should move the United States in the interest of the world peace and justice to take action.

FINANCIAL CRISIS IN EUROPE.

PROBABLE NON-PARTICIPATION OF U.S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 31.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 4.

WASHINGTON.—Mr. Glass states that there are objections to the proposed International Conference to consider the financial situation in Europe. He is afraid that if such a Conference were held many European Governments would assume without justification, that the United States were going to shoulder their burdens. He would not object to the American Chambers of Commerce sending representatives if they desired to attend an unofficial Conference, provided that the impossibility of the United States Government action was previously recognised.

NEW MINISTRY IN FRANCE.

PERSONAL TRIUMPH FOR M. MILLERAND.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., Feb. 4.

PARIS.—After abstention from voting of practically half the House on the motion of confidence on January 27th, there was a feeling that the result of to-day's vote in the Chamber of Deputies might mean the fall of the new Ministry. The result is therefore considered a personal triumph for M. Millerand. It is evident that the feeling of a majority of the Chamber was, that it would not be fair to overthrow the Cabinet without giving it a chance to justify itself.

THE EXCHANGE PROBLEM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 31.

The Government is giving anxious attention to the problem of exchanges. The "Times" says that a Cabinet committee may be appointed to inquire into the difficulties, and report upon the remedies.

FROM BRITAIN TO INDIA

ANOTHER AERIAL FLIGHT.

"DAILY EXPRESS" COMPETITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 31.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Feb. 4.

The regulations are published governing the "Daily Express" aircraft flight from Britain to India and back. A prize of £10,000 is offered. Entrants will carry a cargo 1,200 pounds. The dates are fixed between May 1st and October 31st. The time allowed is 200 hours for either journey. The Homeward flight must begin within fifteen days of the arrival in India. The cargo must be carried by one or two machines which may be changed *en route*. Aeroplanes, seaplanes and airships are eligible. Karachi will be the turning point in India. The entrance fee will be £10. The competition will be open to aviators of any nationality.

ARREST OF 17 SINN FEINERS.

SEQUEL TO FLAG-FLYING FROM DUBLIN CITY HALL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Jan. 31.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Feb. 4.

The Military have arrested seventeen prominent Sinn Feiners in Dublin, mostly members of the new corporation. This is apparently a sequel to the defiant flying of the Sinn Fein flag from the City Hall.

WAR CRIMES.

SOME GERMAN CRIMINALS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 31.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., Feb. 4.

The Germans accused of war crimes include Prince Rupprech of Bavaria for deportations from the North of France, the Duke of Wurtemerberg, von Kluck von Buelow, and von Mackensen for ordering shooting of civilians, von Manteuffel for ordering shooting of civilians at Louvain, von der Lancken for the murder of Miss Cavell and Captain Fryatt, von Capello for ordering submarine outrages, three submarine commanders for sinking hospital ships, Major von Goertz, Lieutenant Rodoger and General von Cassel for acts of cruelty at Magdeburg, Ruhleben and Doeberitz camps respectively and von Sanders for permitting massacres of the Armenians and Syrians.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

OPINION FAVOURING RENEWAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 31.

A Tokio message to the "Daily Express" says that the Minister for Foreign Affairs has stated, that the Government is arranging the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, which is desired by all sections of Japanese opinion including the military party.

ODESSA CAPTURED BY UKRAINIANS.

CITY ADMINISTERED BY MIXED COMMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 31.

A Vienna telegram says that the Ukrainians have captured Odessa after heavy fighting, and a mixed committee is administering the city.

YUDENITCH RELEASED BY ESTHONIANS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 31.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., Feb. 4.

Judenitch has been released by the Esthonians whilst being secretly conveyed to Dorpat.

CZECHS DISARMING SEMENOFF'S TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 31.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., Feb. 4.

A Bolshevist wireless states that the Czechs are disarming Semenoff's troops.

PRINCE OF WALES' AUSTRALIAN TOUR

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 31.

MELBOURNE.—Mr. Hughes announced that the Prince of Wales will arrive in Australia in the third week of May.

THE PAISLEY ELECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 4.

Polling will take place at Paisley on February 12th, and the votes will be counted on the 26th instant.

CURRENCY & EXCHANGE

Continued from page 7.)

tained owing to the rise in the price of silver which made it impossible to supply fresh rupees (containing 165 grains of fine silver) at that ratio without loss. In consequence of this rise in the price of silver the standard ratio of rupees to the sovereign was given up, the sterling rate of exchange for the rupee was raised by stages to 2s. 4d., and the Secretary of State for India is now selling rupee bills at that rate which makes the present relationship of the rupee to the sovereign in working practice 11 to 1.

It is true that the main object which the authorities kept before themselves in working the system was to maintain the exchange value of the token rupee in meeting foreign payments. In the words of the Chamberlain Commission the "cardinal feature" of the system was "absolute security for the convertibility into sterling of so much of the internal currency as may at any moment be required for the settlement of India's external obligations." But whatever object the authorities had in view in working the system, this cannot alter the fundamental fact that the Indian currency was founded on the sovereign (a full value gold coin) as the money standard with rupees (token silver coins) definitely related to the sovereign at the ratio of 15 to 1, and if it is impossible to maintain this ratio between the sovereign and rupees I consider that the system has failed in its most important part.

In support of this opinion it is necessary to recall the alterations made in the Indian currency arrangements in 1893. Up to that time India had a silver standard with mints open to the free coinage of silver. The mints were then closed and the silver standard was given up. The silver standard was replaced a few years later by the standard of the sovereign, sovereigns and half-sovereigns being made legal tender for 15 and 7½ rupees respectively, rupees being thus definitely connected with the sovereign at the ratio of 15 to 1 and also remaining full legal tender.

There has been a difference of opinion as to the effect of these alterations in the currency arrangements. According to information placed before the Committee they have sometimes been described as having placed India on a gold standard; while, on the other hand, some authorities prefer to describe the Indian standard of value as a gold exchange standard since the effectiveness of the arrangements largely depended in practice on the action of the Secretary of State and the Government of India in selling or exchanging rupees for gold or sterling and sterling for rupees. But whether the standard is called a gold standard or a gold-exchange standard, the alterations referred to could have no meaning except on the hypothesis that the money standard had been changed from a silver standard to the standard of the sovereign and that rupees were in effect made a fixed fraction of the sovereign. I cannot conceive that the mere title by which the standard is described, or any mere arrangements followed in working practice, can admit of any alteration of the ratio legally established between the rupee and the sovereign.

LEGAL STANDARD FOR MONEY PAYMENTS.

It seems to me to be impossible to exaggerate the importance of the legal standard for money payments. This standard should be, and usually is, regarded as less open to repeal or modification than perhaps any other legislative Act. It gives the people rights as to the kind of money they may demand in exchange for their labour or goods, rights which cannot be removed or modified without inflicting widespread injury and risking the gravest discontent. The Indian money standard was definitely changed from silver to gold so recently as 1893 for reasons affecting directly the Government of India and the Indian people, and proved to be of great benefit to India as a whole. But it is impossible to contemplate another permanent change in the rupee value of the sovereign for reasons which have not originated in India and at a time when neither the Government (apart from the part they play in the currency policy) nor the public have been inconvenienced by the standard legally established.

It is true, that under the stress of war it has been a common expedient of Governments concerned to treat their money standards as of little account and to resort to inflation of currency as a means of conducting the finance of war. No such reason applies to the Indian case. The inflation of the Indian currency during the war was a genuine inflation as distinguished from the artificial inflation witnessed in most of the belligerent countries. It arose from the balance of indebtedness due to India. The breakdown of the system was not due to war expenditure by the Government of India. It was caused by the acceptance in London of payments due to India in the form of sterling, which could not be transmitted to India by the usual methods. The commitments to India of the belligerent nations, as to other countries, could not be met in the usual manner through exchange operations or specie remittances. They were, in fact, unable to pay in international money, and obviously the best course to follow was that in fact followed in settling similar commitments in the United States by the flotation of loans.

Unfortunately, India had not been prepared financially for absorbing her favourable trade balances in any other form than the precious metals. Although India is normally a creditor country with trade balances running highly favourable to her, other means of adjusting favourable balances than the precious metals have not been actively sought for. That is one of the disadvantages of currency arrangements conducted by the Government. Great Britain as a creditor country set an excellent example of cancelling her favourable balances by investments abroad. There has been no encouragement in India of that method of settling trade balances. There is far more British and other money invested in India than Indian money invested abroad. Still, there is little room for doubt that, during the war, British Government loans could have been successfully floated in India on a very large scale, on the same lines and terms as some of those publicly floated in the United States to meet the expenditure of the Imperial Government. It is also probable that something could have been done to encourage Indian investors to buy the Indian sterling loans held in London, if arrangements had been made for payment of the interest at the Government district treasuries in India.

The break in the standard ratio during the war was, however, less serious than the still greater break during the present year. The overwhelming demands for war requirements were at an end, and, although trade demands were urgent, it was imperative, in the interests of the great majority of the people of India, that their rights in the standard money of the country should have been protected from further modification. Trade and circumstances, especially in peace, must conform to the standard of money rather than that the money standard should accommodate itself to them. If it was impossible to meet trade demands without breaking the standard, that would be a reason for declining to meet them, but hardly a reason for meeting them and breaking the standard.

(To be continued.)

AS OTHERS SEE US.

(Continued from page 8.)

conditions, and recognising that the mere reviling of constituted authority, which may once have served its purpose, is now being classified as mere crudity, bad form, and evidence of dullness. It is no longer "in the picture," and cannot for long hold any following.

Moslems and the Empire.

Like the rest of us, Mussalman members of the British Empire can be severe critics of that Empire's administration; and a good thing, too. So long as we do not neglect our constructive efforts, and never weaken the bonds that enable the whole world-wide Empire to present a united front to a foe, or a possible foe, without the Empire, sharp criticism, within doors, so to say, is well enough, and can be helpful. It is "all in the family" and for the family's good. By the same token, there are no members of the Empire more proud and appreciative of the privileges of membership than our Mohammedan fellow subjects. One of them, himself a veteran of many campaigns, has been telling with pride of how his soldier son has just been enabled by the British military authorities to perform the Haj pilgrimage and earn the title of Haji, along with some 2,000 of his comrades from India. There have been other similar parties, he explains. The King of the Hedjaz gave the pilgrims the most hospitable kind of welcome, and the military authorities gave the most scrupulous care to the arrangements made to ensure a successful pilgrimage: the provision of the Ahram, or pilgrim's dress, for all concerned, of all necessary camels, food supplies, medical care and attention and the like. "What other European people", asks the veteran, have ever carried out such plans to enable Mussalmans to make pilgrimage to the Holy Places of Islam?"

The Saving Sense.

"A hundred different factors are quoted" writes a French officer, as contributing towards the attainment of the Allies' victory in the great war. For me, along with the dauntless heroism of my own people I shall always bracket as a chief factor the British Tommy's unfailing sense of humour. So long as one man in a unit can laugh aloud that unit can endure against any odds; and your British Tommy's sense of humour was such that it yielded to no power or circumstance, and met Death himself with a chuckle. Time and again that unconquerable humour saved the day for the Allies." It is a notable tribute, and one cannot help thinking there is a notable moral attaching to it. Here in India there is every need to cherish the saving sense of humour; the salt of life that keeps debate sweet and our tempers clean, that insists upon genial tolerance and forbids self-inflation and conceit. There can be no true philosophy without a sense of humour, and no petty spite, no corrosive malice, no mutually destructive sectionalism, where true philosophy rules. Therefore, now that India stands at the threshold of great progress, her leaders faced with greater responsibilities for good and ill than ever before, let all her peoples conserve and cherish their precious sense of humour, and use and enjoy its cleanly wholesome light.

BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

The following Press Communique by the Indian Munitions Board, (Intelligence branch) is republished:—

It is published for general information that it is proposed to hold a British Empire Exhibition in London in the summer of 1921. The primary object of the Exhibition is to promote the extension of Imperial trade by bringing before buyers from all parts of the world exhibits of the industries, inventions, raw materials and products of the Empire. The British Board of Trade has expressed approval of the proposal, and although the Government of India do not propose to participate officially in obtaining representative exhibits of all products, industries and raw materials of India, they desire to commend the Exhibition to the general public and manufacturing firms, and hope to arrange for a display of Indian timber. All requests for information should be addressed to the Director, British Empire Exhibition, 25 Ironmonger Lane, London.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd, accompanied by Lt.-Colonel J. G. Greig, Military Secretary, Mr. W. P. Cowie, Private Secretary, and Captain C. Brooke-Short, Aide-de-Camp left for Delhi on Wednesday morning.

Viscount Goschen and Mr. L. S. R. Byrne have arrived at Government House.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd gave a Ball at Government House on Tuesday night.

The Hon. Mrs. Walter Long and Lady Jacob have arrived at Government House.

FIJI AND BRITISH GUINA.

(Continued from page 9.)

ed there and that the evils of the lately abolished indenture system, so far as they existed, did not prevail there.

Continuing, Mr. Bannerjea gave an account of the geographical, industrial and commercial conditions of British Guiana, where the Indian element was less than half numbering 134,000. Sugar was the staple industry. Rice was also largely cultivated in which nearly 60,000 Indians were engaged. He was sure there would be a strong disposition on the part of the Council to listen to what the Deputation had got to say. There were several important points with regard to this question of colonisation which would have to be looked into by the Committee which was largely Indian in composition for the question entirely affected Indians.

Mr. Crum and Mr. Marjoribanks, said Mr. Bannerjea, had kindly consented to serve on the Commitee and help them in its deliberations. Mr. Marjoribanks was an expert and had more knowledge of the subject than perhaps any one of them. Two years ago he went to the Malay Peninsula.

Concluding, Mr. Bannerjea said he had said nothing about Fiji. No papers had been placed before them in that connection, but he was sure the deputation would do everything needful in the matter.

MR. S. SINHA'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. S. Sinha moved the following amendment:—

(1) "That after the word "mover" the following be added:—(a) to examine and report generally on the status and position of His Majesty's Indian subjects in all the British colonies, (2) "that clauses" (a) "and" (b) "be relettered" (b) "and" (c) "and" (3) "that in clause (b) as relettered after the words "to examine" the word "specially" shall be inserted."

Mr. Sinha, in moving his amendment, said they were all thankful to the Government of India for assuring them that the elementary rights of His Majesty's subjects would be equal in every British colony. The question he meant to touch by his amendment was a burning question of the day. For the last six months they had been constantly hearing troubles in British Colonies and Dominions aggravated and an altogether inimical attitude adopted towards Indians. Sir George Barnes, in his letter to Mr. Gandhi, himself admitted that the position in South and East Africa was really very critical and that things were at such a stage that nobody could say what they might end in. Sir Benjamin Robertson was sent to solve the difficulty, but he believed that a non-official member like Mr. Shastri should have been deputed to accompany Sir Benjamin. The Viceroy in his opening speech told them that the report of the Economic Commission did not really represent the views of the Government of the Protectorate. The speaker read out Mr. Andrews' report to show that a body, which called itself British Parliament of East Africa, had passed a number of resolutions on Indian policy. The resolutions, he said, openly declared the greatest feeling of hatred towards Indians whom the white races would like to see depart with their paraphernalia at the earliest possible moment. Mr. Andrews had told them through a letter to Dr. Rabindranath Tagore that those Indians who were settled in South and East Africa for generations and even before Europeans went there were unjustly treated. Imputations were imposed upon them which had no basis and crooked and base methods were adopted to exterminate Indians—methods which would not do honour to any civilised nation. The reports published in papers made it quite clear that some immediate steps should be taken by Government to safeguard the Indian interests. He knew that Government very much sympathised with their sentiments, but he believed that the sending of one Sir Benjamin to Africa would not solve the intricate question. The speaker urged that the time was ripe for arriving at a settlement once for all. The colonies were a part of the big British Empire and the Empire had got no meaning if their fellow-subjects could not even obtain elementary rights in British Colonies.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy said it would not be judicious to open the whole question of emigration. He entirely agreed with the motion of Mr. Bannerjea and hoped India's relations with other parts of the Empire should remain cordial. They should at the same time impress other nations of their rights of citizenship. If the Reform Scheme was to succeed, Indians should establish their rights of equality in countries beyond India.

CREDENTIALS OF DEPUTATIONS.

Mr. Khaparde asked Mr. Bannerjea to accept Mr. Sinha's suggestions. He would very much like credentials of these deputations to be examined: whether they were authorised by their Governments or appointed by public bodies.

"NOT BUSINESSLIKE."

Mr. Crum opposed Mr. Sinha's amendment. He expected a somewhat more business-like proposition from a business-like gentleman as Mr. Sinha. Mr. Sinha wanted that the committee that had been appointed should examine and report generally on the position of Indian subjects of His Majesty in all British colonies, but he had not told them as to how they should do it. This was a matter quite outside the scope of the Committee whose specific object was to hear the deputations of British Guiana and Fiji. If members of the Council wanted to include the amendment of Mr. Sinha with the original proposition then he (Mr. Crum) might be left out of the Committee, because he foresaw visits to Canada, Australia, East Africa and every other colony and it would be a matter of years before they could arrive at a conclusion.

SIR FAZULBHOY.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy did not think Mr. Sinha's amendment as judicious because Sir Benjamin Robertson had gone to South Africa and East Africa to inquire into the condition. The Viceroy had assured them that his position was the same as Lord Hardinge's. He supported Mr. Bannerjea's resolution, because he was very anxious that their relations with the other parts of the Empire should always remain very cordial. At the same time they should declare that they should have equal political rights and same rights of citizenship as people in the colonies had. "If we want our Reform Scheme to be successful, if we are to reach the position of Self-Governing dominions," said Sir Fazulbhoy, "we ought to protect the rights of Indians in other parts of the Empire so that we can get an equal status and position as other parts of the Empire."

CREDENTIALS OF DEPUTATIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Khaparde desired to speak in the hope that in accepting what little had been proposed by Mr. Sinha they should by way of amendment. . . . .

His Excellency:—In regard to moving an amendment I must ask time. You can speak not by way of an amendment, but by way of remarks and suggestions.

Mr. Khaparde, continuing, said his suggestion was that the credentials of these deputations should be examined. "When I heard His Excellency say that Sir George Barnes intended to move a resolution", said Mr. Khaparde, "I was sure that he will look into the credentials of these deputations and see whether they are from Governments of the colonies or from some public body or from people and whether they actually represent them. I do not think this question has attracted the attenion of Mr. Bannerjea. Therefore, if His Excellency will permit me to add one clause. . . ."

His Excellency:—By way of suggestion you can put forward, but you can't move an amendment.

Mr. Khaparde:—I am not moving an amendment. I suggest to Mr. Bannerjea to see if he cannot add my suggestion to his resolution. The reason why I speak about it is that I am looking forward to a great industrial regeneration in India, when we would require men to man our own new industries and carry them on. So I am anxious that many of our people should not go out of this country. I do not wish to oppose the resolution, but make the suggestion that the credentials of these gentlemen may be looked into.

His Excellency, at this stage, waived the rule about the necessity of giving fifteen days' notice and said Mr. Khaparde might move his amendment.

Mr. Khaparde then formally moved his amendment to the effect that the credentials of deputations should be examined into.

Sir George Barnes explained that the resolution was not moved by him, because a recommendation to the Governor-General-in-Council, it was pointed out, could hardly be made by a member of the Government and so he asked Mr. Bannerjea to move it. He accepted Mr. Bannerjea's resolution and not Mr. Sinha's amendment, because the latter would only rob them of a large number of valuable members for nearly two years.

Mr. Bannerjee accepted the addition of the amendment proposed by Mr. Khaparde.

MR. SASTRI.

Mr. Sastri was also unable to support Mr. Sinha's amendment although it had his heartfelt sympathy. He had hoped that Sir George Barnes would, in his reply, make a statement on the subject, to which Mr. Sinha had referred but Sir George did not. If he had done so it would have afforded some consolation to the people of India and also prevented further troubles in East Africa.

"VERY INOPPORTUNE."

Pandit Malaviya regretted that the resolution came at a very inopportune moment. Mr. Sinha's speech had reminded them of the situation of Indians in several colonies and while the question was acute in several parts of the Empire it was rather hard upon them to ask them to hear proposals of people from British Guiana and Fiji of continuing in some form or another a system which had been the source of so much sorrow, sugering, and shame for Indians. The whole question of the position of Indians in the colonies was causing intense sorrow and suffering and, therefore, it was very inopportune to propose the appointment of a committee to hear deputations for the adoption of some system of labour by which Indians would be encouraged to go out to British Guiana. He liked to know if these deputations were from the Government of British Guiana and also whether the Indian public in British Guiana had been consulted in this matter and whether they favoured the idea of any more Indians being sent out to that colony. With their sad experience of the past, he wanted the Government of India, before approving of the appointment of the Committee to satisfy them that the political equality of Indians would be placed beyond dispute. What is wanted, said Pandit Malaviya, is not a committee of this Council to hear representations of those who have come from British Guiana but that we should send members of this committee to visit British Guiana, investigate the question on the spot in all its aspects political economic, and moral. It was regrettable that at this stage Government had thought it fit to consider seriously the question of debating some measure by which Indians should be encouraged to go out to British Guiana and Fiji. To the world outside India, it would create an impression that notwithstanding all that had been said by Government and representatives of public opinion, Government did not really feel acutely for the position of Indians outside India. He, therefore, opposed the resolution and supported the amendment.

ATTACK ON PANDIT MALAVIYA.

Sir George Lowndes, on behalf of Government, said that Mr. Sastri wanted Government's pronouncement on emigration to British Guiana and other parts of the Empire. That demand seemed to have been emphasised in a most offensive form by Pandit Malaviya, who said that Government did not feel acutely the position of Indians in other parts of the Empire.

Pandit Malaviya:—I said it will give the impression that the Government did not feel acutely.

Sir George Lowndes:—I think I have quoted him correctly.

Continuing, Sir George read out extracts from the Viceroy's opening speech, pointing out that there was, and would be, no justification in a Crown Colony or Protectorate for assigning to British Indians status in any way inferior to that of any other class of his Majesty's British subjects and their duty would be to protect Indian emigrants against misrepresentations and see that such guarantees were given as would safeguard their interests.

"These extracts," said the speaker, "are the emphatic pronouncement of the Government policy and an emphatic repudiation of the charge brought by Pandit Malaviya. I need only say in answer to the rest of the Pandit's speech that he will be a member of this Committee and hope he will undertake the responsibility. We have asked this Committee to undertake the consideration of this question, because we believe that it is an Indian question and that it ought to be dealt with by Indians. Some responsibility is put upon Indian members to deal with it and advise the Government of their proposals. It seems to me that this is the best opportunity for the Hon. Members to accept definite responsibility in a matter concerning India. I hope they will not shirk it and say 'we will not consider it now. We will put it off for years to come'."

Mr. Bannerjee, in summing up the debate, said:—Pandit Malaviya has asked us to send two delegates to visit British Guiana and make recommendations. Will my Hon. Friend be a member of that deputation?

Pandit Malaviya:—If it became my duty I would.

Mr. Bannerjee:—Then I take it that if the Committee recommends a deputation my Hon. Friend will be a member of it. My friend says it is inopportune to give a hearing to the deputations. I confess I am unable to follow that he listen to the statements and proposals of responsible persons who have come here thousands of miles across the sea in regard to matters of vital interest is inopportune.

Mr. Bannerjee, continuing, referred to Mr. Khaparde's amendment for examination of the credentials and said Mr. Nathu (Lachoo?) was a barrister and with a sense of responsibility in regard to matter and Dr. Nanak was an attorney general and observed:—"We do scant courtesy to these gentlemen, when we say that we are not willing to hear. I am in sympathy with Mr. Sinha's proposal, but I am afraid I can't accept it. He can move it as a separate resolution if he likes.

Mr. Sinha's amendment was put to vote and lost.

Pandit Malaviya:—Holding the views that I do, I regret I shall not be able to serve on this Committee.

Mr. Khaparde's amendment was carried and in the place of Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Sinha agreed to serve on the Committee, to which Mr. Chanda's name was also added.

Mr. Bannerjee's resolution with Mr. Khaparde's amendment was put and carried.

The Council then adjourned till the 11th instant, when discussion on the resolution of Mr. Sarma about the location of the Imperial Capital will be taken up.

BOMBAY'S HEALTH IN 1919.

1,942 DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA.

The Municipal Executive Health Officers, reporting on Public Health of Bombay during the quarter ending 31st December, 1919 writes:—

In closing the review of the last quarter of the year, it would be interesting to look back and survey the main features of the entire year that has closed. Small-pox, Plague and Cholera prevailed in an epidemic form for some time as usual, but the epidemics were less severe than in the year preceding. Small-pox was epidemic from the week ending 22nd March to that ending 21st June and caused during the year 780 death as against 1,024 in 1918.

Plagus was epidemic from the week ending 5th April to that ending 31st May and caused 702 deaths, that is 441 deaths less than in 1918.

1,942 deaths were registered during the year from Influenza, the mortality from which reached the figure of 564 in the month of May. In April 128 deaths were ascribed to it and in June 340. There were 14,818 deaths due to Pneumonia and 9,237 from other Respiratory Diseases in the year.

Cholera, which became epidemic in the week ending 14th December 1918, declined to the sporadic stage in the week ending 1st March 1919, and caused during the year 8,455 deaths against 1,662 in 1918. Compared with the previous epidemics of the disease, this was the most fatal the City had known, the prevalence of scarcity and famine and the occurrence of a labour strike the greatest in the annals of the City contributing to its virulence.

The mortality from all causes was 68,616 during the year against 58,388 in 1918; this increase is accounted for by the fact that in 1919 Influenza (1,942) and Cholera (8,455) together contributed 10,397 deaths nearly double the number caused by the pandemic of Influenza (3,964) and Cholera (1,662) in 1918.

The figure of 68,616, representing the total mortality in the year, which was 10,222 more than in 1918, is inclusive, of 2,776 deaths among new arrivals not belonging to the City.

The death-rate for the year work out to 70.04 per mile. The infant mortality, 13,033, was more by 704 than in 1918.

The number of live births registered during the year was 20,730 against 21,733, being 1,003 less than in 1918.

TUESDAY'S MORTALITY

The total number of deaths in Bombay from all causes on Tuesday was 170, as against 436 on the corresponding day last year and 118 in 1918. There was no attack or death from Cholera, 2 attacks 1 death from Plague, and 3 attacks from small-pox.

Sir S. B. Broacha has donated a sum of Rs. 25,000 to the Endowment fund of the Zoroastrian Religions Instruction Association.

A munificent Parsi lady has donated a sum of Rs. 25,000 for the erection of chawls at Navsari for the poor Parsis of the town.

LATEST CABLES

DOMINIONS' PERCEPTION OF SEA-POWER.

LORD JELLICOE'S INTERVIEW.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Feb. 3
Recd. 6-30 a.m., Feb. 5

Lord Jellicoe in the course of an interview said that he was deeply impressed with the loyalty of the Dominions and their belief in the Imperial Navy. The Dominions had a very keen perception of sea power and fully recognised that if they were to maintain their own naval forces they would require to act in close co-operation with the Imperial Navy in case of need.

GEN. TOWNSHEND'S REPLY

TO "TRUTH'S" CRITICISM.

(REUTER'S TWOSERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 31
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Feb. 5.

General Townshend has issued a lengthy reply to "Truth's" criticism in which he emphasises the impossibility of cutting the way out of Kut and stating furthermore that General Nixon definitely forebade the proposed cutting out of the way to join General Aylmer. Subsequently General Lake forebade the proposal to run the blockade in an armoured tug-boat.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES

CONFERENCE AT THE TREASURY

(REUTER'S SERVICE)
LONDON, Feb. 3.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Feb. 5.

At to-day's conference with regard to the international exchanges the Chancellor of the Exchequer met a number of leading politicians, including Labour representatives, bankers and financiers. The discussions were secret, but it is understood that preliminary arrangements were made to prepare a report to present to the Cabinet. Meanwhile the American exchange has reached a new low record namely 3.47¾ dollars to the pound sterling. The view is growing in the United States that the appreciated dollar is the country's greatest economic enemy, because it is closing the markets of the world against America. At present many European countries are cancelling American orders.

The City Financier draws attention to the fact that the corollary to the admitted remedies, namely, to produce more and export more is that we must buy largely from countries where the exchange is most favourable, namely, Germany and Austria and national propaganda in that connection is suggested.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

An official statement with reference to this afternoon's meeting at the Treasury says that the memorialists stated that it had no particular reference to the exchange situation at present ruling, but it was the outcome of a series of conferences held in Amsterdam months ago with a view to finding remedies for the economic collapse in many parts of Europe. The deputation explained the views and laid especial stress on the fact that the first condition of the grant of further assistance through public and private channels must be that the expenditure of various European Governments should be brought within the compass of receipts from taxation and other regular income. Private credits would immediately become available once this was secured. It is understood that various proposals with regard to the problem will be considered by the Cabinet to-morrow.

RACING NEWS.

(BY R. I. D.).

The present situation has undoubtedly created a sort of staleness as far as the Racing Season is concerned. The zest and enthusiasm of the sporting public has been severely tried. With general calm prevailing in the racing centre, it would not be out of place to refer to the general condition of the course in Bombay. It is an old complaint that our racing track is very hard composed with Calcutta, and with all the changes witnessed in Bombay, no serious effort seems to be made to effect any improvement in the racing track on which valuable animals are exercised. An experienced racing trainer told the writer that he has been in many parts of the world, and in no place has he counted more horses with "bowed tendons" in Bombay. There is a great deal of truth in his statement, for the number of valuable animals that breakdown in a season in Bombay will bring to mind the truth of the statement. The course is divided as everybody knows into grass and ton tracks, the ton track is as hard as a metalled road, the quantity often is insufficient for the track, and the grass track is no better. In Australia and England, great care is taken of the track for the racing careers of valuable animals depend on the general condition of the tracks. Bombay is of course "Urbs prima in India" and things must be as they are. W. Barnett, and J. Flynn, who were prevented by disabilities from aiding are once more hale and hearty.

Bombay Cricketers will be sorry to hear of the death of Eric De Saram, the Ceylonese Cricketer who was in Bombay recently. He died after contracting Influenza in Bombay.

T. Redfern and Bob Huadeg have returned from Calcutta for the season.

THE NICKEL RUPEE INVENTION.

The persistence with which the rumour is repeated that Government contemplate the issue of a nickel rupee suggests the existence of some deliberate purpose in the minds of those responsible for this invention. We are informed on trustworthy authority that there is not a word of truth in the report, nor any hint of justification in fact for its repetition. There are possibilities of mischief in the spreading abroad of a misstatement of this kind, and this particular fiction should be contradicted wherever it is heard.

AFTERMATH OF MARTIAL LAW.

INDEMNITY AND PUNITIVE POLICE.

AMRITSAR CITIZENS' PROTEST

(From our Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, Jan. 31.

The holding of the Congress session at Amritsar acted as a magic in resusciating the political life of the people, which owing to the stern and relentless repression had remained for months in a state of suspended animation. The Congress session was held and the spell which the closing days of the O'Dwyerian regime had striven to cast on the life and activities of the people of this province was broken for ever. It is a matter of thankfulness that the life thus resuscitated has continued and the activities of the afflicted people have not only resumed their even tenour, but are being carried on in unabated vigour. It was natural that with the resumption of healthy activities the national life should take up the abandoned threads and manifest itself in many and varied forms. During the four weeks that have elapsed since the Congress session was over, the residents have held many meetings, all of which have been largely atended, crowded, public halls have evidenced the reawakened and growing public interest, proceedings have been conducted with sober dignity, restrained feeling, conscious responsibility, yet with growing independence, increasing candour and unabated fearlessness. The people are realising to a larger extent that if causes of irritation and discontent are to be removed, the powers-that-be should not be left to depend on such versions of popular views as reach them through the agency of toadies and *jo-hukams*, but that the public should learn in an increasing degree and to a growing extent to be the interpreter of its views and wishes. The current month has seen meetings arising out of the Royal Proclamation and the Martial Law regime, the Khilafat question and the Hindu-Mahomedan unity. Among those of the first order must be mentioned a mass meeting to ask for the release of the hundreds of Martial Law prisoners who were expected to be released under the terms of the Royal Proc'amation, but who have not yet been granted the benefit of the royal dispensation. Another was held to protest against the removal of Dr. Kitchlew from his seat on the local Municipal Corporation which was decreed by Government during the dark days of Martial Law. Mr. Duni Chand, the fearless spokesman of the ratepayers of Lahore, on release, joined the first meeting of the Municipal Corporation held a few days later and was extended a cordial welcome by his colleagues, and there is absolutely no reason why Dr. Kitchlew should continue to be denied access to the Amritsar Corporation by reason of th hasty and ill-considered notification issued at a time of official panic. To this class belongs the crowded meeting held on Friday last to protest against the imposition of the crushing and unjustifiable indemnity of Rs. 22 lakhs on the whole population of Amritsar for the injury done to person and property by certain individual members of the mobs, which has, in many cases, been estimated in an extravagant manner. But of this shortly. The Khilafat meetings were largely attended, impressive and withal dignified and restrained. To the last class belong the gatherings held to request the Viceroy to suspend the order of execution of the Katarpur Riot accused in which, be it said, to their undying credit, the Mahomedans of Amritsar took a notable part, and in support of the Moslem League resolution that the sacrifice of kine should, as far as possible, be abandoned. These meetings showed beyond doubt that the Mahomedan leaders are increasingly alive to the importance of cementing the brotherly relations between the Hindus and the Moslems. They made it increasingly clear that it was not at the instance of the Hindus, nor at their request, that they were abandoning the slaughter of kine, or that they were urging the Viceroy or praying the Crown to grant clemency to the Katarpur accused. Nor was this done as a reward to the Hindus for their support on the Khilafat. The fact was that they had ceased to regard one another as different entities and to view the various questions from different standpoints. They were all Indians and brothers and any faults committed by one of them were as much their own as those of the other. They had learnt these lessons at a heavy price and must not forget them.

A Crushing Indemnity.

The latest gathering held on Friday last in the Bande Mataram Hall, was nonetheless notable. A remarkable feature of the assemblage was the large attendance of business people who are certain to be hit hard by the proposals to recover the indemnity of no less than Rs. 22 lakhs from a population of less than two lakhs. The crushing and oppressive nature of this imposition must have been realized by the authorities when they induced the local Corporation to consent to recover the amount by indirect taxation on behalf of the Government. The indemnity which is to be spread over a period of three years will take the form of a super-charge on the rate of terminal tax on various articles of consumption entering the municipa limits—thus weighing with crushing effect on the rich and the poor alike and laying itself open to the charge of being extremely inequitable, and of a tax of 6¼ per cent. on sales and mortgagees of house property within the municipal limits—the crushing incidence of which has scarcely been equalled in any part of the country, and, it is believed, in any portion of the globe. The meeting was attended by the *elite* of the community, among those on the platform being Dr. Satyapal and Dr. Kitchlew, both of whom receieved an ovation on arrival. Mr. Diwan Chand, a leading businessman and a Vice-Chairman of the Reception Committee of the last Congress, was voted to the chair. The first resolution entering an emphatic protest against the imposition of an indemnity which, in the opinion of the meeting, was illegal, unjustifiable and oppressive, and demanding its immediate cancellation, was moved by Mr. S. S. Bhatia, who, in the course of his speech, dealt with the people's case in an exhaustive manner. He explained that the propose indemnity of Rs. 22 lakhs, even if spread over three years, meant practically doubling the civic burdens of the ratepayers, as the municipal income from Octroi was only about 6 lakhs a year, and would have a crushing effect on trade and commerce of the town. The proposed imposition was illegal as Section 15-A of the Police Act under which the Government proposed to act, required a previous notification under Section 15, warning the people at large o the particular area that in case offences against life and property were committed, they would be held responsible for consequent damage. In the present case n such notice under Section 15 had been issued, and any imposition under Section 15-A would consequently be illegal. There was a moral reason behind the procedure of the Police Act, namely, that it was in case offences of a particular description continued after the warning given, that the complicity of the whole population was assumed and the latter made responsible for the damage. In the case of Amritsar how could the Government hold the whole populations responsible? Then the imposition was unjustifiable for more reasons than one. The Government had arrested and placed before the Martial Law tribunals certain individuals charged with causing injury to person and property. Those individuals had rightly or wrongly been convicted and sentenced to the severest punishments including capital sentences in several cases. The speaker contended that after those sentences had been passed, even those individuals could not be called upon to make good the damage caused. If so, where was the justification, the speaker asked, in penalising a whole population to whom the complicity in such injury had not been brought home. And lastly the Royal Proclamation had come in which His Majesty expressed his gracious desire that the people should forget, as far as possible, all traces of the old bitterness. The speaker asked if it was consistent with the Royal wish that the crushing burden should be laid on an innocent population which should be made to suffer further misery for no fault of theirs for a period of three yeas s? Would they forget the suffering? Was it in human nature that they should? If the Government desired that the people should cancel the imposition without a moment's delay. The local Municipal Corporation had already passed a unanimous resolution to that effect at the instance of Mr. Gholam Yaseen, and they had voiced in that respect the feeling of the whole city.

Mr. Mulkhraj, Secretary, Piece-goods Association, Amritsar, said they had heavily subscribed to the War Loan and the war charities, and yet they all recalled how trade had suffered during the Martial Law regime. Were they to suffer again by the imposition of an indemnity?

Flogging a dead man.

Mr. Badrul Islam Ali Khan said the imposition of an indemnity would be like flogging a dead man. He asked what provision had Government made for the victims of the Jallianwala Bagh shooting and their dependents? Were the losses set to the door of the people heavier than those suffered by them? If not, why was the Government imposing a further crushing penalty on them?

Mr. Ata Ullah, in further supporting, imposed the Government not to impose further crushing burdens on the suffering people. He recalled the untold afflictions they had undergone in the hundreds that had been killed, in the hundreds of women and children that had been rendered widows and orphans, bereft of their breadwinners and supporters, who had none but the *Seva Samiti* to support them, and he begged the Government not to add to their woes by levying the crushing indemnity. He plaintively said that the Government should at least hold its hand until the Hunter Committee had reported and declared whether the people were the sinners or sinned against.

Lala Fateh Chand and Lala Bansi Mal also supported the resolution, which was carried unanimousiy.

The second resolution protesting against the levy of 6¼ per cent. on all sales and mortgages of houses within municipal limits as, part of the indemnity was moved by Diwan Amar Nath *Mohsin*, seconded by Dr. Harnam Singh and carried unanimously. The speakers pointed out the hardship of such a tax, which coupled with the heavy stamp duty, registration fee and other incidental charges, would tell heavily on the vendor. It was pointed out that if a house passed through half-a-dozen transactions, its real value would be consumed by these incidental charges. The resolution was carried unanimously.

Punitive Police.

Dr. Satyapal who on rising to move th next resolution, received an ovation, proposed that the punitive police was not only an unnecessary burden, but its continuance was an insult to the town of Amritsar. Such in effect was the resolution but the speech in which the mover supported it recalled painful memories and thrilled all hearts. Throughout the speech it was ardent that every word uttere struck a responsive chord in the heart of every one of the vast audience, and every tale of suffering related by the speaker was interspersed with sights and groans. In feeling accents the speaker said they were not rebels they were not culprits, if anything they were victims and sufferers. He had related to him self in prison stories of sufferings by innocent persons who had suffered at the hands the police. He desired to say with all th emphasis he could lay that if the Governmen wished to lay the balm on their lacerate hearts, it could not do so by continuing the extra police, but by removing it without delay. It would not be good policy, he said, to continue it, and continue to remind the people of the things for which the responsibility rested with the police. After assuming the responsibility for the shooting of innocent children at the Jallianwala Bagh, Dyer could, still continue to wear a General's uniform, said the speaker, but the innocent population the town were to be imposed an indemnity of Rs. 22 lakhs. Could such an imposition restore equanimity to them? (Cries of no, no.) If the Government accepted the resolution they were passing, it could give some solace to the afflicted hearts of the Amritsar people.

Dr. Kitchlew on People's Sufferings.

Dr. Saif-ul-Din Kitchlew said he was still unable to address them at some length owing to physical ailment, but he could not fail to support the resolution moved in such eloquen terms by his brother Dr. Satyapal. In thei midst they had the ordinary police of whic they had enough reason to complain. Ther was still another, which worked without pa those who made secret and false reports the powers—that—be for the sake of securin a few acres of land, or some title (cries shame) who were always ready to misinterpre and misrepresent their feelings and senti ments. Now they had a third one the puni tive police (A cry "what about the C. I. D. The speaker said he included it in the ordinar paid police. Their condition was, indeed pitiable. On the one side they had the indemnit of Rs. 22 lakhs, on the second there was th punitive police! on the third, there was th undertaking which those now being release under the Royal Proclamation were being required to sign. No end of efforts had bee made in England and in India to prejudice th cause of the Indian people. An agitation was carried on by Lord Sydenham and his collea gues in England and Sir M. O'Dwyer and other in India to make out that the Indians wer not fit for self-Government. In railway train and on the hills Indians are made to feel that they are an inferior people, and attempts are made to humiliate them. Fortunately fo India the Labour Party took up the Indian cause. Then came the insinuation that ther was a huge conspiracy in India; this was followed by the equally baseless allegation th Bolshevisk gold had been received in India When even this fell flat, came the allegatio that there was a conspiracy in the Punjab lowed by open rebellion. All these effort they had survived. Now they were face face with the indemnity that had been sought to be imposed on them. Did they agree that they were liable to that indemnity? (Cries no, no.) Had they done anything to mer it? (Cries of no, no.) The Hunter Commit tee was still sitting to adjudge the responsibi lity for the happenings. Who was respon sible for the events of April last? The com mittee had to declare. The people had bee fired upon and hundreds killed and thousand made to suffer, and so long as the responsibi lity was not brought home to the people, they should not be made to pay any indemnity.

Pundit Dina Nath, editor of the defunct newspaper the "Waqt," Amritsar, in furthe supporting the resolution, mentioned his jail experiences and said that for twenty-two day he had to subsist on unparched gram (*kathch chhole*), and to live for nine days in the sun He also asked where was the police when th Rama Naumi procession passed, and was not a fact that women who in former yea were not allowed by their relatives to attend last year went out to see the procession with out any molestation.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The fourth and last resolution was moved from the chair and carried unanimously that copies of the resolutions be submitted to Government and sent to the press.

Invitation to Punjab Leaders.

At the conclusion of the proceedings Pandit Bhide who had come from Calcutta expressl for the purpose, addressed the gathering Hindustanee and said he had been deputed by his brethren in Calcutta to extend a cordia invitation to the Punjab leaders who had suf fered in the Martial Law regime, including Dr Satyapal, Dr. Kitchlew, Pundit Kotumal and others at Amritsar, and that he would be proceeding to Lahore for a similar purpose. He mentioned that a Reception Committee ha been formed at Calcutta, and he requested th audience to support his request to the loc leaders. The audience gladly responded an joined in requesting Drs. Satyapal and Kitch lew. Dr. Satyapal on his own behalf an that of Dr. Kitchlew, amidst loud cheers, ac cepted the invitation to pay a visit to Cal cutta.

A SWINDLER SENTENCED.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Feb. 3.

The Lucknow trades people had a visit from an individual calling himself Captain R. H. King, R.E., who between 24th December, 1919, and 12th January, 1920 patronized local jewellers and motor companies and obtained valuables tendering in pay ment with cross cheques. Accused was at a hotel in Cawnpore with part of the property as he had disposed of the major portion locally and which was also traced and recovered amounting in all to Rs. 6,000. Accused who was put up before the Cit Magistrate stated that he was an American, but waived his right to be tried as such. He was convicted under section 419-420 Indian Penal Code to eight months' rigorous imprisonment for each of the charges, the sentences to run consecutively.

INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I crave your courtesy for publishing the following few lines in your valued columns specially when subject has grown serious and when Hon. Mr. Chanda is going to bring resolution in the forthcoming Imperial Legislative Council to secure German East Africa for colonisation of India.

I have read with keen interest all the articles of Mr. Biharilal N. Avatani and cables of Mr. Andrew and advise of Mahatma Gandhi on the question of Indians rights in East Africa. Mr. Avatani in his article under the head line "Why East Africa should be an Indian colony" and published in your issue of the 2nd December, 1919, has ably placed and proved why India is entitled to have unique right on East Africa. But all those causes being of by-gone days I venture to add some more and place before the public the present causes why India is entitled to demand East Africa as her colony and why the violation of the Indians right will be equal to violation of moral law and depriving a farmer of his fruit from the tree he has grown with no less than continuance labour, pain and sacrifice of nearly one century. Now I will put the causes in series.

1. Because, governing and all other Government Departments in East Africa are mostly managed by Indian except a few high specially reserved posts are held by Europeans.

2. Because even to-day without the aid of Indians it is impossible for Europeans to manage a single Government Department.

3. Because whenever Government of East Africa require men in any department they are secured from India.

4. Because, Indians possess Good many time more (I do not know how many hundred time more must be) land in East Africa than white settlers or any other nation.

5. Because, all the local business and more than ninety nine per cent. retail shops are in the hands of Indians.

6. Because owing to Indians being most economic and their living expenses being very low; they are able to supply the requirements of the natives of the place, at the minimum and much lower price than the white settlers of the place can or will be able to do so, because the currency of India being the Currency of East Africa. But according to the letter of Mr. J. N. R. Mehta of the 13th inst., and published in your issue of the 20th inst., a sinister movement is at foot to convert the currency from rupee to British currency and give terrible blow to commerce of India.

8. Because, Indian does not want any distinction between the law for governing themselves, and native of East Africa Negros.

9. Because it is only Indian who considers native of the place on equal level and it is from the Indian only that they receive brotherly treatment. It is Indian only who exactly take meal with Negros from one dish and from one place.

10. Because it is Indian who have teached to the Negros, art, industries and improved cultivation.

11. Because it is only from the Indian that the Negroes are learning everything as Indian only gives them chance of chitchating, discussing, inquiring and learning anything they want.

12. Because it is with the help and mediate of Indian that the affairs of East Africa are managed in absent of which, to-day, the peace and managements of East Africa will be impossible.

13. Because it is Indian only who wants to live on equal basis with the Negros and on the system of give and take. They do not want to keep Negros, though free yet, like place and squeeze juice and enjoy whole the fruit yield through the labour of Negros.

14. Because if generally inquired the Negros will not only oppose to removal of Indian from East Africa but they will mourn to hear the news as their life, they known, will be made miserable without Indian to help.

Lastly let me tell all my Indian brothers that now it is high time and we should be awaked without least delay, as delay is dangerous, and to agitate the matter thoroughly and place before the England and Parliament our just right for consideration. Or else the white settlers who are trying their best to barred our just right by putting before the England fabricated shameful and gross eye eccusitions may succeed.

Industries in India, day by day, increasing and time is near when India will be in need of some other market to purchase her manufactures East Africa is one of the best market for Indian manufacturies. which, unless, we immediately awake and secure our just right under any sacrifice, will be lost for ever.—Yours etc.,

SEARCHING EYES.

Bombay, Jan. 21.

A resolution on the Report of the Advisory Committee on Communication in Burma states that the Committee has reappointed the Financial Commissioner to act as Chairman pending sanction for the appointment of a Development Commissioner who will then become chairman.

The death took place on Sunday at M ras of Moulana Abdus Subhana Sahib, proprietor of Messrs. M. S. Subhana and Co., Honorary Secretary of the South Indian Chamber of Commerce and the joint Secretary of the Madras Provincial Moslem League. The deceased was a well-known figure in the commercial and political circles.

The principal item of business to be transacted at the next Thursday's meeting of the Madras Legislative Council will be the presentation of Amended Draft Financial Statement for 1920-21 by the Hon. C. G. Todhunter. Non-official members have given notice of forty-five resolutions in connection with the budget allotments.

INDIANS IN S. AND E. AFRICA.

GOVT. OF INDIA ALIVE TO THE SERIOUS SITUATION.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MR. BARNES AND MR. GANDHI.

(Associated Press.)

The following correspondence that passed between Sir George Barnes, Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council and Mr. M. K. Gandhi on the question of the position of Indians in East and South Africa is published:—

DELHI, Jan. 21.

Dear Mr. Gandhi,

Thank you for your letters of the 13th and 14th instant, forwarding a copy of the telegram which you have received from the Chairman of the Transvaal British Indian Association and also of the letter which you have written to the Press on the subject. His Excellency the Viceroy had already received a similar telegram direct from Mr. Aswat. As you say, the telegram raises three separate questions, namely.

(1) The decision of the Transvaal Provincial Court in the Krugersdorp case that the acquisition of fixed property by Indian controlled companies is *infraudem legis*;

(2) The decision of the Potchefstroom Magistrate that the presence of Asiatics causes annoyance and detriment to European commerce and that an Indian can therefore apparantly be refused a license under section 90 of the Transvaal local Government Ordinance of 1912, on the ground that he is undesirable within the meaning of paragraph (e) of the section;

(3) The demands which are being made by Europeans before the local Government Commission that Municipalities should be granted complete autonomy with special reference apparently to the issue of trading licenses;.

So far as the terms of reference are at present settled, all these questions will come within the scope of the Commission's enquiry and Sir Benjamin Robertson will state the Indian case and press it strongly before the Commission. The first question, however, raises at once, and in an acute form the question of fixed property already acquired by Indian companies. As Mr. Aswat has said the new Act No. 37 of 1919 did not in this case validate the rights already acquired. Section 2 of the Act merely enacted that the provisions of law No. 3 of 1885 should be construed as from the 1st of May 1919, as prohibiting the ownership of fixed property by companie controlled by Asiatics. The legality of such acquisitions prior to the 1st of May 1919 war left open and the Committee specially stated in paragraph 13 of their report that an action was pending in the Supreme Court of the Transvaal in which the validity of such companies would be tested. Previous decisions of the courts, as you are aware, have upheld the validity of such companies, but as the case now stands, these decisions have been upset.

I need not assure you that the Government of India are fully alive to the seriousness of the situation with which Indian companies in the Transvaal are now faced. Immediately on receipt of Mr. Aswat's telegram his Excellency the Viceroy telegraphed to the Secretary of State and requested him to represent to the Colonial Office that no further action adverse to Indian interests should be taken, at any rate, until the Commission has reported. We also telegraphed to Mr. Aswat assuring him that we were moving in the matter.

Yours sincerely.
(Sd.) G. S. BARNES.

ANOTHER LETTER.

The following is another letter from Sir George Barnes to Mr. Gandhi.

Delhi, January, 21st, 1920.

Dear Mr. GANDHI,

In your letter of the 13th instant you ask me to give you some information regarding the difficulties which are arising in East Africa. The information which we have so far received is far from complete, but I will tell you what we know and what we are doing.

In my answer to a question by Sir Dinshaw Wacha at the meeting of the Legislative Council on 19th September last, I told him how the position then stood. You will remember that a deputation of Indians from East Africa headed by Mr. Alibhai came to Delhi last March. I was then away on leave, but understand that Sir Thomas Holland, who received the deputation in my absence, was impressed by the fairness and moderation with which they stated their grievances. Their memorial was forwarded to the Secretary of State with a despatch in which the Government of India urged that there was no justification in a Crown colony or protectorate for assigning to British Indians a status in any way inferior to that of any other class of His Majesty's subjects. We further urged not only that the more galling disabilities of Indians in East Africa should be removed but also that their claims to a share in the Government of the country should be sympathetically considered.

We have now heard from the Secretary of State that he has pressed these views on the Colonial office and that Lord Milner on his return from Egypt, will discuss the general question of the position of Indians in East Africa with the Governor, Major-General Sir E. Northby, who is now in England.

Meanwhile a new situation has arisen from the publication of the report of the East Africa Economic Commission and the proposed Ordinance for the removal of undesirables. We have not yet received a copy of the report and we know no more about the proposed ordinance than what has appeared in the press On the 15th I received a visit from the Hon. Mr. Phooke, one of the Indian members of the East African Legislative Council, who is now on a visit to this country and he told me that he had heard nothing about this ordinance when he left Nairobi on the 17th December.

As Colonel Amery said in his reply to question put by Mr. Bennett in the House of Commons on the 22nd December last, the Economic Commission's report must not be regarded as expressing the views of the Government of East Africa or of the Imperial Government. The proposed Ordinance too, if it has been correctly reported, is not ostensibly directed against Indians and it is not possible to question the right of any Government to remove undesirables from the country over which it exercises jurisdiction. At the same time I can assure you that the Government of India are fully alive to the general tendency of events in East Africa. His Excellency the Viceroy has already telegraphe to the Secretary of State asking for full information. He has also urged that the India case should be fully represented at the forthcoming discussion between Lord Milner an General Northby in London and that no action detrimental to Indian interests in East Africa should be taken meanwhile.

Yours sincerely.
(Sd.) G. S. BARNES.

MR. GANDHI'S LETTER.

The following is Mr. Gandhi's letter to Sir George Barnes.

Lahore, January, 29th.

I thank you for your letter of the 21st instant regarding the situation in East Africa and for the sympathetic assurances contained therein. May I however draw your attention to one sentence in your letter with reference to the proposed Undesirable Ordinance. You say "it is not possible to question the right of any Government to remove undesirables from the country over which it exercises jurisdiction." Whilst the above statement is perfect as a theoretical proposition, in the East African case seeing that the legislation is aimed at Indians and that the terms undesirable has an artificial meaning I venture to think that it is not only open to the Government of India but it is their duty to protest against the proposed measure and its use.

Yours sincerely.
(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI.

DIVISIONAL CONFERENCE FOR MAHARASHTRA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Let me use your columns to submit to the leaders of Maharashtra the advisability of holding a divisional Conference for the Deccan or more properly Maharashtra. Ordinarily there are held under the auspices of the Indian National Congress Provincial Conferences and District Conferences. Recently, however, Divisional Conferences have also been held. It was in 1916 that certain prominent citizens of Ahmedabad asked leave to hold a Gujarat Political Conference and the Congress Committee in Bombay gave such leave and promised to get such Divisional Conferences recognized by the Indian National Congress if they were not already covered by the rules of that organisation. Since then there have been held sittings of the Gujarat Conference the last being presided over by the Hon. Gokuldas Parekh. In matters political the Deccan has been the senior province and ought to have preceded Gujarat in holding a Divisional Conference. Apart from that, the political leaders of the Deccan proper and those of the political thinkers of Bombay who are Marathi speaking or have a stake in the Deccan and Konkan must consider both the necessity and the advisability of holding such a conference.

We want as many occasions as possible of bringing together delegates from various centres so that there should be an interchange of views and greater consciousness of a corporate national living that there should be a great number of opportunities for such delegates to think about and decide political and other important public matters, social, economical, educational and so on. Such conferences afford the best means of training people at large and leaders in particular of various centres. Non-official agency is still very much in call and the more numerous such agency and oftener meeting, the more efficacious is it bound to be.

The name Maharashtra Conference is selected because the administrative central Division excludes Konkan that has Marathi speaking population. There are, besides, a great number of Marathi speaking people residing in the Districts of Bijapur and Belgaum. Delegates from these areas must be entitled to attend the Conference. The name has also its analogy to the title of the Gujarat Conference. The proceedings should be principally in vernacular so that the linguistic determination of title is the most suited. Those members of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee who are either Marathi speaking or have a stake in Maharashtra will bestir themselves in the matter and hold a Divisional Conference for Maharashtra in the year 1920.—Yours, etc.,

P. R. LELE.

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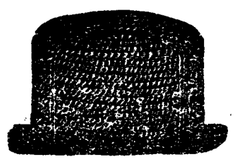

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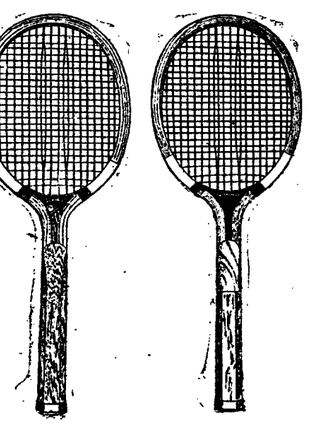

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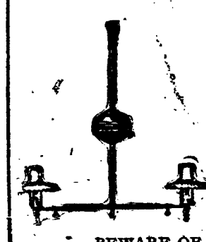

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SIR GEORGE LLOYD ON HOUSING.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to your leaderette under the above heading in your issue of the 10th instant I think you have done an injustice to our popular Governor as regards the housing question of Karachi is concerned. Why Sir George Lloyd said "The Government can do a great deal, it is true by building public offices and bungalows for their own officials to relieve the congestion" because he felt that the Government has erred seriously in the past in not building the public offices on a suitable plot. Their negligence has allowed the congestion to be increased as almost all the public offices are at present either rented or situated in the residential quarters and bungalows. Most of the offices are scattered and most of them are built on a plot of about 15/20,000 square yards hardly occupying 2/2500 yards for building. For instance the Collector's office. The building itself hardly occupies 2,000 square yards whereas the area occupied by the office is more than 10,000 yards, the rest lying as desert land. Similarly could be said of the Chief Engineer, P.W.D.'s office and the Superintending Engineers P.W.D's offices. If these buildings are removed to a central place I can safely say that it would make room for more than 50 families at once. The attention of the Government of Bombay was drawn very seriously and forcibly year after year and every Governor who visited once or twice during his regime of five years realized th importance of their removal and gave us promises to do the needful, but no sooner the head turned to the Secretariat in Bombay the matter rested there. It is with great pleasure therefore to see that our present Governor has made it a point of recouping what Karachi had to lose by expediting matter and his personal zeal in the matter is a concrete example before us of the arrangement so amicably and rapidly arrived at with the Military authorities to hand over the Artillery Maidan to the civil authorities or which ground he laid the foundation-stone the other day. Of course this side we have very little faith in foundation-stones being laid by Governors. More than one Governor who laid similar foundation stones fifteen and twenty years ago on the Bunder Road opposite the Boulton Market and on the Old Jail site, exist to-day as mere foundation stones without any structure being built. But from what little we have observed of Sir George Lloyd in matters Sind, the public are confident this foundation stone will be the true realization of public buildings within a couple of years. (Bye-the bye why the construction work of the Small Causes Court on Bunder and Jail Roads is carried on at a snail's pace when funds are already set aside).

Now with regard to his Excellency's remarks "the rest remains for the citizens of Karachi to do and it is not enough to grumble in the newspapers about congestion in Karachi," your remarks may be correct as far as Bombay housing question is concerned, but so long as the housing question of Karachi is concerned the position is quite adverse from Bombay and I am sure were you to visit Karachi you will too rightly agree with his Excellency that the citizens of Karachi have neglected in the past to realize their duty. I will explain to you fully why the Governor's advice to the citizens of Karachi is considered to be the right advice. Karachi possesses ample waste land in the heart of the city; after every twelve or fifteen houses there is a gap of waste land in many places, and in many cases small houses are allowed to stand on vast areas. There is certainly great dearth of houses in Karachi but we have no difficulty to find vacant plots to build flats, houses and bungalows just as you have in Bombay. Now those plots are owned by either the Municipality as unsold or by landlords. You will therefore see that here the Government is not to be blamed but the right body and the persons at fault are the Karachi Municipality and the landlords. The Municipality which possesses the vacant plots do not sell them to the public. They have been advised more than once to dispose of these waste lands at reasonable rates on condition to start building the houses within six months of the purchase date and to complete its erection during the specified period according to the plans. They were also told that by this method it would bring very good income to them, but this has fallen on deaf ears. With regard to the blame attached to the citizens of Karachi most of the landlords here are not so patriot although they possess immense wealth. Out of the innumerable instances I will cite only one. One of the millionaire citizen of Karachi, Mr. Edulji Dinshaw, whom your Bombay millioners could envy, possesses number of houses and plotsin Karachi. If this gentleman desired to build the houses on all the plots he owns and rebuild certain ricketty buildings he could accommodate to-day easily more than 300 families. Other landlords who have lands for building and who purchased lands more for speculation than for actual building purposes, never build houses because there are no building rules existing in Karachi. I say without the slightest exaggeration that if the Government buildings are removed to a central place (which is going to be) and if all the landlords built houses on the vacant plots and if the Municipality sold the lands in their charge, and the part of the Artillery maidan used for dwelling houses (which will be eventually) Karachi can to-day without the slightest hitch accommodate two thousand families, calculating 5 persons in a family total one lakh of people. Remember this number could be accommodated not in the suburbs of the city but in the very heart of the city viz., Sadar Bazar, Depot and R. I. Lines, Gharrykhata, Soldier Bazar, Preedy quarter and Runchore Lines. The Governor of Bombay was therefore quite justified in giving advice to the people of Karachi and I am positive were you to visit any time Karachi you would also blame the Municipality and the people, because the Government has absolutely nothing to do with these plots excepting R. I. and depot lines which require the transfer from the Military to the civil authorities.

Of course as already stated in neglecting Sind affairs in the past Government is to be blamed first, but when it has started to modify its policy, I think the Municipality and the people of Karachi should rise to the occasion.

However large influx of population may increase Karachi has no necessity to get hold of the Alladin lamp and hunt for vacant plots for building purposes. Irrespective of the large suburban plains, we have just near the Sadar Bazar quarter a vast maidan occupied by the Regimental Barracks (known as the Naiper Barracks), when the need be it could be removed to a place known as Valir of Landi about 17 miles off Karachi and on that place Karachi could build conveniently 500 decent villas for middle class families. But that time is far off.

I would here venture to suggest to his Excellency to approach the Military authorities to hand over the depot and the R. I. Lines to the Civil authorities. The advance end of the Sadar Bazaar quarter has been a hindrance on account of the depot lines being possessed by the Military authorities and the public of Karachi will be grateful if Sir George Lloyd took steps to consider this matter at a very early date.—Yours, etc.,

R. K. SIDHVA.

MR. HORNIMAN.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Since the issue of the King-Emperor's Proclamation, every one in Bombay had been anxious awaiting some authentic announcement about the deported hero Mr. Horniman. At last, and alas, after a long and weary waiting that announcement is made. Probably, it has allayed the anxiety of many official minds that were greatly purturbed at the prospect of the returning Whip.

Thus the New Era for Bombay has commenced with a new and grave error. Lala Lajpatrai's long and continued exile is to end; the Ali Brothers, are liberated; and further still the Ahmedabad criminals convicted after long, protracted and expensive trials, are released. But Mr. Horniman is certainly not entitled to any consideration. Perhaps there is a technical difficulty in the way of Sir George Lloyd. His Majesty's Proclamation, as far as we remember, referred to His Majesty's British "Indian" subjects, and Mr. Horniman cannot be included in that catagory.

Or is the presence of Mr. Horniman likely to obstruct the difficult and well-nigh impossible task of the great Lord of Raipur, who seems to have been sent on a special mission to restore the lost prestige of the Viceroy, and to explain the ideals of the Great Empire to the ignorant Indian Public?

How long are we to be treated like little babes to be beguiled and befooled with any sort of wishy washy stories! These gentlemen seem to think that any tale is good enough for us, and we can easily swallow any pill that is prescribed for us.

Whatever the cause it seems clear that the presence of Mr. Horniman is unpalatable to the authorities both here and abroad. Mr. Horniman is shunned by the bureaucracy, as a stern school master is avoided by timid students. The greater the desire on the part of the authorities to keep him out, the firmer ought to be the determination of the people to have him back without any further delay and let us all unanimously declare that "No Horniman, no Cooperation.—Yours, etc.,

KHURSHED F. NARIMAN.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

ARMY CLERKS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

I shall esteem it a great favour if you will kindly allow a space for the following in your valuable paper:—

That in consideration of the present acute economic conditions all over the country, the clerks of the Army Veterinary Service in India represented repeatedly to the Quarter-master-General in India for improving their pay which stands on need of revision, for the present rate of Rs. 35 was fixed about 30 years age, but they have not received any satisfactory reply to their representations.

It is not obvious why their claim for enhanced rate of pay has not received the consideration of the Government of India along with the clerks of the other branches of already decently paid services such as Supply & Transport Corps, Ordinance Dept., Military Grass Farm, and Dairy Farms etc.

The clerks employed with these services have already been granted increased rates of pay during the progress of war when the plea of financial stringency could be effectively tenable.

Whenever the matter was pushed forward the reply given was "under consideration."

It is not therefore clear when the consideration of a scheme for improving the pay of clerks involving in all about 25 clerks will end.

It cannot be too strongly urged that the economic condition are affecting alike the clerks of the Army Veterinary Service.

The matter has been under the consideration of the Government for over two years and I think it is near time when something should be done in right earnest.—Yours, etc.,

SUFFERER.

LEPERS CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 3.

The mission to Lepers Conference opened this afternoon at the Town Hall, Rev. F. Oldricks, Secretary for India presiding. The chairman read two letters from Lady Chelmsford and Lord Ronaldshay expressing sympathy with the Conference; Sir Henry Wheeler on behalf of the Bengal Government and Mr. C. F. Payne on behalf of the Calcutta Corporation welcomed the Conference.

8 Burmans were brought to Rangoon by the steamer Lunka, rescued from a cargo vessel which left Penang for Tavoy in December and was blown out of her course in a storm and had been finally abandoned. When rescued, the men had nearly exhausted their supply of food and water.

A cricket match was played between the Mahomedan Sardar Team and the Police Training School, Nasik on Sunday the 1st instant on the P. T. S. ground and resulted in a win for the Mahomedan Sardar Team by 99 runs.

At a general meeting of the members of the Military Accounts Department, Poona, held on Sunday the 1st instant in the premises of the New Poona College an association was formed to promote the interests, etc., of the clerical staff of that department.

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THE VILLAGE PANCHAYAT BILL.

SOME SUGGESTIONS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I summarise below the suggestions made by Mr. R. S. Dadubhai Purshotamdas of Nadiad in columns of the "Navjivan" for improving the Village Panchayat Bill which has now been entrusted to the Select Committee:—

The term Panchayat used in the Bill is not improper. The institutions sought to be established by this Bill will be in the nature of the Village Municipalities. That body is called Panchayat which conducts *panchat* arbitration. The Panchayats which flourished in India from the ancient times practically upto the advent of the British Rule used to arbitrate between the Government and the people in fixing the amount of land revenue etc., and between the private parties by disposing of petty civil and criminal cases. The bill does not vest any arbitrating power in the panchayats which should not therefore be so named.

The following additional powers should be vested in the panchayats if they are to prove worthy of their ancient traditions: (1) to take prompt measures to effectually deal with the outbreaks of plague, cholera, and other infectious deseases; (2) to improve the village roads; (3) to take care of and manage dharamshalas and choras, wells and tanks; (4) to act as village conciliators in all civil disputes under provisions similar to those of the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act; (5) to dispose of civil suits and theft cases upto Rs. 50; (6) to deal with all offences under the Village Sanitation Act and the Village Police Act and other compoundable offences; (7) to supervise the village schools; (8) to assist the taluka police in detection of crimes; (9) to cooperate with the departments of agriculture and co-operation; (10) to employ village watchmen; (11) to take steps to protect standing crops from ravages by wild animals; (12) to deal with cattle diseases, and (13) to assist officers in assessing revenue and irrigation charges.

Section 23 imposing compulsory house tax is unnecessary and should be rescinded. There are very few houses of such value as to justify the imposition of a tax. If a tax is levied on such houses as exist today, a far higher tax would have to be imposed in cities proportionately.

The following additional sources of revenue should be made over to the panchayats: (1) the price of monopolies such as are informally realised at present by village people, e.g., of buying milk from a village for dairy purposes; (2) fines imposed under the Cattle Trespass Act; (3) the amount recovered for issuing quarry monopolies; (4) a share of the local cess should be given to every panchayat as a matter of right under section 22 and should not be allotted as a matter of discretion in some cases; (5) the Himayat rates levied at present as a part of land revenue demand for the use of tank and well water; (6) the income derived from trees and waste lands; (7) fees and fines recovered in civil and criminal proceedings; (8) cess levied on bones and hides; (9) Octroi and other indirect taxes such as are imposed by municipalities.

The corrupt and illegal practices mentioned in section 8 should be accurately defined.

The powers vested in the District Local Boards of removing any member of the Panchayat and the sar-panch from office should be exercised after conducting a careful inquiry into the matter.

The taxes which the District Local Board are empowered under section 23 to sanction should be strictly classified and clearly defined.

The maximum amount of fine to be imposed for breach of the panchayat bye laws should be fixed at Rs. 5 instead of Rs. 10.

Section 40 authorising Government to vest its own or District Board's power in any person should also be reseinded. The power is wide and dangerous.

It is hardly necessary to elaborate these suggestions. I have to add a few suggestions for the consideration of the Select Committee.

Section 7 prescribes that the election shall be made in each village by the adult male residents therein at a meeting presided over by the Assistant Deputy Collector or any other person appointed by the Collector. Now one really fails to understand why the revenue authorities should have anything to do with elections to panchayats which have been placed under the authority of the District Local Boards in all important matters. Surely the village people could conduct the election meeting under the presidentship of a gentleman of their choice. If, however, an outside authority is required to preside he should be nominated by the District Local Board

Section 6 seeks to disqualify persons dismissed from Government service and persons debarred from practising as legal practitioners for being elected to the panchayats. The parliamentary Joint Committee has removed these disqualifications as regards the legislative councils. There would be less reason for retaining these disqualifications in the case of panchayats. Similarly persons sentenced by criminal courts or ordered to deposit security for good behaviour should, applying the recommendations of the Joint Committee, be disqualified for five years only and not permanently.

Women are totally disqualified from voting and sitting on panchayats. Following the recommendation of the Joint Committee, District Local Boards should be vested with power to qualify women for both these functions.

It is wrong to vest unlimited powers in District Local Boards under section 21 to increase or decrease the expenditure proposed by the panchayat. The section should be so amended as to authorise boards to return the first budget to the panchayat when it is either not prepared according to rules prescribed for the purpose, or particularly when it provides for less than the fixed minimum balance. Similarly the drastic power given to the local board under section 25 to require the panchayat to increase the house tax when it fails to increase its income after being called upon to do, so should be limited to specific cases. Otherwise the financial autonomy of the panchayat both as regards its income and expenditure would be rendered purely illusory.

Section 38 should be so modified as to authorise Government to supersede panchayats only at the instance or with the approval of the District Local Board.—Yours etc.,

I. K. YAJNIK.

Ahmedabad.

DEVELOPMENT OF BOMBAY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—It would be at present quite opportune to discuss at some length the question of the Taxation of vacant lands in Salsette, as is proposed to be done by Government and also to state at some length the immediate prospect of general development of lands in salsette for residential and industrial purposes. Were you therefore to extend to me the courtesy of some space in your columns you will be doing great service to the cause of landowners of the District and thereby mitigate the dearth of house accommodation for all classes of the population of this large and growing city.

The Island of Salsette is traversed, since the first occupation by the Portuguese and the Maharattas by two main roads with the Ghorbunder Road and the Thana-Agra Road. These two principal roads however remained the sole thoroughfares for general traffic over this Island which I believe is nearly 80 sq. miles in extent. Will anyone consider these narrow roads from 12' to 20' wide quite sufficient and adequate for the needs of developing so large an extent as 80 sq. miles. With the exception of two or three causeways and cross roads there is not to be found any network of roads and cross roads traversing the island to permit the land-owners to develop their estates. Besides there has been no provision for sweet potable water in abundance drainage lighting sanitary reforms and chiefly means of rapid transit. With the non-existence of such facilities, to dream of developing the vacant areas for residences, houses, chawls, is futile. It is something like one asking his cook to roast his fowl and bake his pudding without kindling fire. Will Government therefore in all conscience and fairness now come forward to justify their claim to levy any such tax on the owners of lands which lie stretched over such an extensive area. Furthermore there are several other drawbacks and disabilities under which the land owners are made to groan. To dilate upon these would launch me into a long disquisition on the question of land tenures, building bye-laws and restrictions and other similar points bearing on the question. I must therefore leave this question here to the discretion of your readers and to the fair and impartial consideration of Government if this at all goes to attract the official eyes and attention. It is my sincere hope that wrongs and shortcomings of the past can and will now be corrected and redeemed, by the generous, enlightened and sympathetic policy of the present Government and lastly trust they will abandon the policy of absorbing all lands in the Islands of Bombay and Salsette under Land Acquisition and Improvement Trust Acts but instead allow full scope and operation of the Town Planning Act, by the application of which the duty and burden of development will devolve upon the owners of lands and relieve the Government from financing big and gigantic ventures for the extension of city limits and providing living room for the growing population of this "Beautiful Bombay."

As I am now writing on the general question of housing in Salsette I may be permitted to touch in passing on the subject of the suitability and advisability of the site recently selected for aerodromes on the mudflats of Junem and Erle Parle, Andheri and Goregam. Is this site quite fit for the purpose for which it is intended? Is it an ideal site? Is not this site entirely exposed to sea in its wind-swept west? Especially during monsoons. it will be quite impracticable for air machines, and aeroplanes to withstand the South westerly gales. In times of danger such as a naval action, in these days of long range guns, will not such a site remain too much open to enemy fire and target from the wide and exposed expanse of the Arabian Sea. Will not the encroachment and erosions by heavy sea-floods destroy the usefulness of the place and prove a permanent hindrance as it has been recently twice the experience of the authorities. Will not the subsoil water and constant percolation through the sandy soil offer constant annoyance? Was this site selected only on the score of it being an open—and wide—stretched tract? Cannot a more eligible and suitable centre for such a purpose be found and secured within the Island of Bombay? I can well point to the Eastern foreshares of Bombay from the Sewree Bulk Oil Installations to the Sion Causeway where the numerous salt works are at present working. The area in this district is large enough for the purpose and moreover the whole expanse lying in its further East towards, Chembhur, Mahawal, Awk and Pir Pao can be reserved for future needs and extensions. This suggestion if it meet the eye of Government and if carried out will have the further advantage of being close to the Docks the Railways (G. I. P. and Harbour Branch), the admiralty the Port Trust, Post and Telegraph Offices and above all well protected by natural barriers and far inland.

Bombay is fast growing in population, about 30 per cent. rise in the last 3 years and as time passes it is estimated to double itself by 1925. The present location of the Junem site for aerodromes, etc., will then be looked upon and considered a huge blunder as Government now comes to find in the case of the location of Railway workshops and sheds in the heart of this city. Will not this large area now occupied by the Railways, had it not been so occupied, come to the relief of mitigating the congestion in 1920? The question therefore of a most eligible site should engage very careful attention of Government and their experts, so as not to bring repentance even after a century. Should we not therefore profit at this stage to learn the lessons from the hap-hazard selection of sites such as that of the Worlee out fall, the slaughter House, the Tanneries, the Mills factories, burial grounds, towers of silence and many more needless to enumerate.

It was recently notified in the "Government Gazette" that a very large area bordering upon 10,000 acres is to be acquired and added to the city limits and for the purpose of Port Trust needs and requirements. Now sir, are not Government aware of the Report on Malaria in Salsette by Major Marjori banks? Has this officer pronounced his opinion favourable to the extension of living accommodation on the easterly side of the City of Bombay and Salsette It would be well were this document to be carefully restudied by Government experts, and advisers. Is it not a fortunate circumstance that at present we have in our midst, as chairman of the City Improvement Trust, Mr. E. G. Turner whose intimate and unique knowledge and acquaintance with Salsette will stand in good stead were his advice sought on the question of development in Salsette. Will this officer ever go to recommend the Extension of the City towards its East (all industrial operations may be relegated to this part of the country henceforth) to the entire exclusion of the Western side of Salsette. Have his Excellency Sir George Lloyd and his advisers passed through the beautiful villages of Malad, Yerangal Marva, Aysha, Manori Gorai Utan and Dongri? It would be well were they to do so before launching into schemes of City extension at a cost of millions of money. Acts done in haste will bring repentance at leisure.

The Western side of the Island of Salsette is well studded with Hills—much like Cumballa and Malabar Hills in Bombay—all open to Westerly breezes and beautiful and picturesque country traversed by navigable creeks. It was this Island of Salsette and this part of the country that threw into raptures that well-known traveller James Silk Buckingham when he paid a visit to Bombay in 1827 and from whose description and account John Ruskin was led to write his Newdigate Prize Poem on Salsette.—Yours, etc.,

"J."

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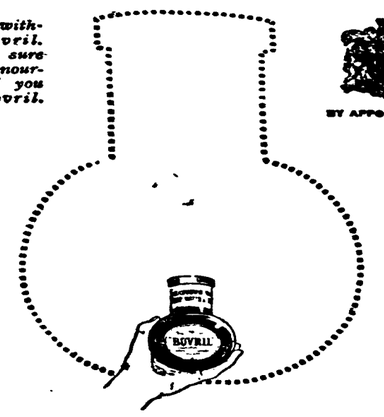

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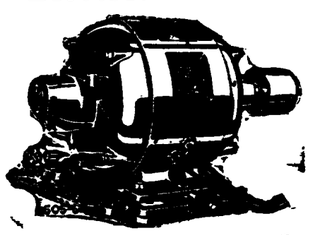

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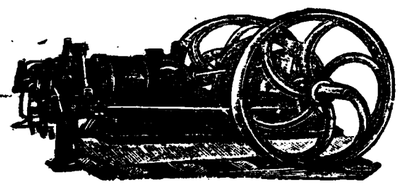

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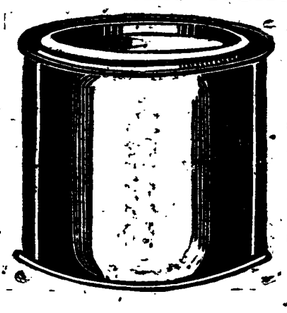

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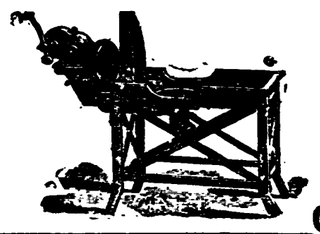

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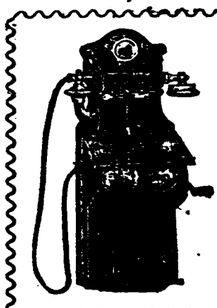

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